PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,588—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
16th Sept.	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th „	MALTA	6064	...	...
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th „	ARABIA	7903	...	...
21st „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th „	PERSIA	7951	...	...
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th „	MOLDAVIA	9500	...	...
18th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th „	EGYPT	7912	...	...
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th „	MOOLTAN	1000	...	...
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	...	...
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th August, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept. 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 [illegible] per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR PORTS AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,170 tons on MONDAY, 18th Sept. at 2 p.m., from Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Sept., calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 13th September.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th September, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. „
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. „

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 15

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship [illegible] at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To call on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. „
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. „
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 6[illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sept.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
ARABIA	G. Read	3593	7th	Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3596	25th	Oct.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	4th	Nov.
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	25th	Nov.
SCINDIA	Shafts Abrey	5106	9th	Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	28th	Dec
BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3069	31st	Jan.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	8th	Feb.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building Bombay

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NEGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8,
OR SIX FOR RS. 26.

BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

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to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS. MAZAGON
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

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D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs.	as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120	0
Embossed „ „ „	52	8
New Cherub „ Comb „	40	0
Embossed „ „ „	20	8
Plain „ „ „	17	0
New Art „ „ „	26	0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28	0
„ Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5	8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand; new	16	0
„ Scent bottles, large variety from ... Rs. 3 to	28	0
Solid Silver „ „	150	0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21	0
„ „ 4 „ Lighter	21	0
„ „ 9 „ „	80	0
„ completely fitted plain or embossed	70	0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18	0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24	0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16	0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40	0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210	0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE **S. & CO.** MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do.	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents :—
MESSRS. **BRADFORD & CO.**

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	„
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12	„

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS, CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2655	Wrinker	25th Sept.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
4, Medows Street, Bombay, at August, 1905.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
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WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

		½ doz. Rs.	a.
Twill		10	8
Soft Gauze		18	0
Fancy Oxford		21	0
Best Zephyr		25	8
Dress 4 fold linen Fittings	Rs. 24-0	27	0
	„ 30-0	33	0
Double Collars	„ 3-0	3	12

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL TRAIN proposed from BOMBAY to POONA and back on the occasion of the Western India Club Ball at Poona, on the 13th September, referred to in my Notice dated 31st August, 1905, will NOT BE RUN.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th August, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BOMONJI EDULJI CASSINATH, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, Oriental Buildings, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure according to Collector's Bill with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Eduljee Nowrojee Lane at Lower Colaba, in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 131 Square Yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 212-220, New No. 1801, Old Survey Nos 5 and 6, New Survey No. 2-9633, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by Eduljee Nowrojee Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Maneckbai, widow of Eduljee Nowrojee Machleewalla, and partly by the property of Maneckjee Nowrojee Mistry, and on or towards the South by the property of the said Hormusjee Ookerji Kasinath, and which said premises are Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 648 and 785, Eduljee Street No, 65 and 1st. Koli Lane No. 7, were formerly in the occupation of the said Hormusjee Ookerjee Kasinath and his wife, Peerozba, and are now in the occupation of the said Bomonjee Eduljee Cassinath and his tenants.—Dated this 11th September, 1905.

WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 319 of 1905.

In the Matter of DEWJI VARSANG, who carried on business at Mandvi Bunder outside the Fort of Bombay, in his own name as Rice and Gunny Merchant and as a Partner in the firm of Sewji Dharamsey and Co., Grain and Gunny Merchants, and as a Landing and Shipping Contractor in the name of Varsang Dewsey and Co., an adjudged Insolvent,

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI ABDULA HAJI SUMAR the Petitioning Creditor and all other Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent do appear before this Honourable Court on the fourth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and five at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, they have, why the order for adjudication of the said Insolvent made in this matter on the Eighth day of August One thousand Nine hundred and five, should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged. Dated this Sixth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and five,

W. LANE,
Clerk of the Court,

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office,
Fort, Bombay, this 9th day of September, 1905.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st October, 1905, all persons proceeding to BOMBAY from POONA will be invited to give their NAMES and ADDRESSES in Bombay before departure,

Persons thus giving their names and addresses will be subject to no further questioning or inconvenience on their journey nor to any Medical Examination.

The Health Department of the Bombay Municipality are arranging to keep under supervision for a few days all arrivals in Bombay from infected localities and with the approval of the Government the registration of names and addresses is to be undertaken at first at the Station abovementioned,

The object of the measure is to check the spread of infectious disease and to enable the Municipal Authorities to offer medical advice immediately in case of need.

The co-operation of all travellers in carrying out this measure is earnestly requested,

W. D. SHEPPARD.
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office.
Bombay, 11th September, 1905.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN, 1905.

ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite TENDERS for RUPEES 30 LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 51 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 12th September, 1905, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, in Bombay, at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount Tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1905.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1905, at the time of issue of Debentures

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1905.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (local time) on the 12th September, 1905, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

By order of the Board,

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 22nd August, 1905.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, WHEELS, CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, AND PORTABLE ENGINE WITH BOILER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th September, 1905, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and to the Undersigned.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 4th September, 1905.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review's Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply [illegible], care of "Bombay G...."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 13th and 14th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 13th and 14th instant, those days being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th September, 1905.

NOTICE.

THURSDAY the 7th and TUESDAY the 12th September, 1905, being the two principal days of the GANPATI FESTIVAL, the following ROADS will be IMPASSABLE to ORDINARY TRAFFIC:—

GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM ROAD, FRENCH BRIDGE, FRENCH ROAD up to CHAUPATI.

Those who wish to avoid the crowds are therefore advised to select other roads between the hours of 5 & 7-30 P. M., on those days.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 5th September, 1905.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE.

No. 28.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the STORE AND SHIPPING OFFICES, Bombay, up to 12 NOON, on each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above offices up to 2 o'clock P.M. before the date of opening of tenders except SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS.

No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above offices on payment of Rupee One for each Tender form.

Description of articles.	Stations where required.	Estimated requirement.	Period of Contract.		Amount of Earnest money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
			From	To	Rs.	
Rations Articles, &c. for Natives........	Bombay	As provided for in the Schedule.	Do.		50	22nd Sept. 1905.
Hay	Deolali				170	5th Oct. 1905.
Do.					50	

L. J. MATHIAS, Major,
Store and Shipping Officer.

Store and Shipping Office,
Bombay, 9th September, 1905.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute, on TUESDAY, the 12th September, 1905, at 5·45 p.m.

A full attendance is requested.

WILLIAM M. BELL,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

Bombay 4th September, 1905.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
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COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
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P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay, Price Re. 1-0-0 per gallon ex-godown at Sewree; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Dalal Lane. Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS' premises, Dalal Lane,—Fort.

THE PATETI and NEW YEAR SPECIAL BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery, Oilman's Stores, Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc, etc., at a specially reduced rate only during the auspicious season. All articles sold on a week's approval and hence customers will not have a bad bargain at Maneckjee Patel's, 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

WANTED, Oct. 1st, FIRST FLOOR FLAT in the Fort, preferably Marine Lines, by Europeans. Box No, 999S., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate, Give it a trial and judge for yourself, Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates, Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA!!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas. Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe, As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home, Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

PAY NOTHING.—A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in English p. p. 100 Gratis. Post free on application to Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Jamnagar Kathiawar

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, For Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 16 per year including postage.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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They are self adjusting
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INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurance of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	13	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	13	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

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THE

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Salary Rs. 125 per month with free Board and Lodging, including lighting and general attendance.

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Applications accompanied by copies of Testimonials and giving references should be addressed to the Undersigned and submitted on or before SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1905.

No personal canvassing is allowed.

By Order of the Committee,

JAMES P. CHRYSTAL,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope ...	2	0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby ...	0	4
Folk-Lore of the Telugus by G. R. Subramiah Pantulu	0	4
The Buddhist Catechism, by H. S. Olcott ...	0	4
Do. do. in Tamil ...	0	4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T...	0	8
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty ...	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress by N. S. P. Garu ...	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
History of India, by Hoerule and Stark ...	1	4
The Angel of Misfortune, by N. W. Pal ...	0	8

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THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS.
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:
Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.
GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital	Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.
Dividend declared at Rs, 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to
MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
London.
Lyons.
New York.
San Francisco.
Honolulu.
Shanghai.
Hongkong.
Tientsin
Peking.
Newchang.
Port Arthur.
Mukden.
Tairen,
Chefoo,
Kobe.
Osaka.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs, 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET
LONDON.

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Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Phillipines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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	Rs.	a.
GREATER RUSSIA. The Continental Empire of the Old World. By Wirt Gerrare, with Illustrations and a Map	7	8
JAPAN IN THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce	21	14
QUEER THINGS ABOUT JAPAN. By Douglas Sladen, with a Coloured Frontispiece and 30 Illustrations	6	9
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THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE By "Albert J. Beveridge, with Maps	7	14
MANCHURIA. Its People, Resources and Recent History. By Alexander Hoise, with Maps, Diagrams and Illustrations	7	0
COREA, THE HERMIT NATION. By William Elliot Griffis, with Maps, Plans and Illustrations	9	3
JAPAN. A Record in Colour. By Mortimer Menpes	17	8
RUSSIA AS IT REALLY IS. By Carl Joubert nicely bound in Cloth	5	8
A Cheap Edition in Paper	0	12

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

' I have derived benefit from your ACORIDINE."
(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
(Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait till to-morrow; send for a bottle now
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3543 tons, Captain T Callin, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 970 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1607 tons, Captain H W Bamber, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr R E Clark, the Râni of Narapura, 2 ladies, 3 others and 65 deck,

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's mail steamer Malta 2,900 tons Captain R A Peters arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Shanghai 22nd August via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Barnet Barker, and child Mr B J Gillett, Mr H Whilmore, Miss Jardine, Miss H Spaar, Mr A A Gelaley Mr Satie Miss J F Dwyer, and 9 deck. During the voyage she experienced light westerly wind and squally weather.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	H M S Lapwing	Barker	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Bundesrath s	Ulrich	Zanzibar, &c
	Lama s	Williams	Karachi, &c
	Ula s	Livingstone	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Bulimba, Bamber, for Persian Gulf.
" City of Karachi, Collin, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Malta, for London
" Schonfels, for Hamburg via Karachi
" Moshtari, for Jeddah, &c
" Putiala, for Zanzibar, &c
" Madura, for Persian Gulf

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
9	Thongwa	Straits

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, arrived in London on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, left Liverpool on the evening of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, left Suez on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Trieste, left Aden on Sunday evening the 10th instant, and is due here on Monday morning the 18th instant.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Shoothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£90 1/8	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£100 1-4	= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£86 9/16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 1-2	= do
2 months hence	28	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	61 3 4	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'17 1/2	= do
Berlin "	20'43 3-4	= + 3-4
New York Demand	4'85 1 2	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= — 1/8
6 " " "	2 7/8 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	7-8 per cent	= — 1 4
7 day market loans	1 3 8 per cent	= unchanged

RAPESEED—
Brown 35 S/O buyers quiet
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 3-4 S-O done, quiet
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 3-4
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Colonzo, Kaffir and Grantley Hall

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed moderate business. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 5,000. Spot 5'63 plus 7. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 18,000. Futures closed easier.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
5'53	5'56	5'59
—1	unchanged	+1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'62	5'64	5'66
+1	+1	+1
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5'68	5.69	5'70
+1	+1	+1

Receipts at U S Ports	32,000
Do last year	22,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	12,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10'85 — 5
Futures, month of Dec	10'60 — 3 } a
Do do. Mar.	10'73 — 4 } a

Declined owing to bearish interior movements and to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1-4
Futures, month of Dec	10'59 — 9
Do. do. Mar	10'72 — 8
Tone at close	steady

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	708,000
Stock in London	21,000
Total visible supply	1,920,000
Total visible supply East Indian	161,000
Quantity in sight	250,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 9th Sept. 1905:—

Cotton	1,615 bales.
Wheat	11,914 cwts.
Linseed	2,758 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	256 do
Gingellyseed	87 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	119 do
Castorseed	1,860 do
Rice	1,082 do
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed	2,814 do
Mowraseed	2,292 do
Gram	1,331 do
Joowar	31,876 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

EXCHANGE—Steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 1-4
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 3-8
French Francs 3 do. do.	170 1-2
Marks 3 do. do.	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	141
Shanghai 30 do.	194
Japan 30 do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99'5
1st Settlement 2nd October	99'5

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 7th Sept. 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th August 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th do. 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July 4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	10	0
Forward Sept. Suttah	6	13	0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	4	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	0	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady,			
Ready buyers	7	0	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	30	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet, nothing doings.			
Howree Khandeish	39	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	36	8	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet,			
Ready Delhi	4	14	0
Ready Pissi 85 per cent	32	0	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet.

Estimated sales	bales 7,000
Imports	" 1,000

Sept.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'51	5'51	5'57
—2	—2	—2
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'60	5'62	5'64
—2	—2	—2
Mar.-April	April May	May-June.
5 66	5'67	5'68
—2	—2	—2

COTTON.—The good reports of rain from all districts, has caused a quieter feeling in the local markets. There is still a small enquiry for spot cotton from exporters to Europe, but in new crops business is confined to "Sutta" speculations.

We quote at the close;

Bengals Fully Good January	Rs. 196
Broach M. G. Good March	" 245

SPECIAL PRODUCE LETTER.

Messrs John Haddon and Co., in their special produce letter dated London August 24 state:—

Annatto Seed.—Market quiet, value nominally 5 1-2d. to 6d. per lb.

Beeswax.—In sales yesterday 29 packages of East Indian were offered, but only two sold at £6-15. We value East Indian yellow at £5-15 to £3-5, and White Calcutta at £ 6-15 to £7-5 per cwt.

Cinchona Bark.—Market remains firm. the 8th series of sales held this week, and totalled 1,191 packages against 517 packages at the previous sale. There were offered 736 Bales 72 Bundles of which only 679 packages were sold. Succirubra Natural Stem chips and shavings ordinary to good at 2d to 4 7-8d branch at 1 3-8d, and root at 2 1-4d and 5d, officinalis, natural stem chips and shavings, good rich at 6d ordinary at 1 5-8d to 2 3-4d; renewed ordinary to fair at 1 7-8d to 4 1-2d, branch at 1 5-8d to 2 3-8d, and root at 2 1-2d to 4 1-2d. Calisaua Natural Stem Chips at 6 1-8d, dust at 3 1-8d. Ledger Stem Chips at 2 3 8d to 5 1-5d and Hybrid at 1 1-2d to 3d and root 2 1-4d. The next London Auction takes place on the 19th of September and in Holland on the 24th inst. The unit limit is fully 1d.

Copra.—Market is quiet, Business has been done at £19-5. Buyers are very reserved.

Cloves.—Market remains firm. In Auction there were only 296 Bales Zanzibar offered of which 220 sold at good rates including 5 5-8d for fully fair. For delivery August-October business has been done at 5 1-2d to 5 5-8d, and October-December at 5d 9-16 to 5 5-8d.

Ginger.—Market firm but quiet. In sale this week 126 cases, 21 bgs and 53 baskets Cochin and Calicut were offered of which only 31 packages sold, for Washed Rough Cochin small and mouldy at 18, medium and small native cut at 37-6, and medium and small washed Calicut were taken out. 10 Bags of Bengal were offered and sold at 16-0 for fair.

Hemp.—The market remains quiet. In this week's sale 41 Bales of Jubbalpore were offered and 22 bales sold at £11-10 to £15 39 Bales of Bombay offered and sold at £9-10 to £19-10, also. 26 Bales of Madras sold at £9 £10-10 to £13.

Sisal.—The sales this week contained 739 Bales Indian of which 593 sold at £10 to £27-5.

Isinglass.—The 8th Auctions of this year were held this week comprising 972 packages against 798 packages in July. The demand was steady and about one-third found buyers at previous prices. Of 517 packages Bombay offered only 126 found buyers. Reddish leaf 2-10 Common thin leaf 10d to 1-11. Kurrachee leaf, fair yellow 2-7 to 2-9, red and yellow part thin at 2-2 to 2-4, dark 1 7 to 2, Tongue long fair to good palish 2-5 to 2-8, dark ditto 2 to 2-1 short yellow 1-3 to 1-10, dark 11d to 1-2, Penang character 3-2 to 3-7, purse bold palish 1-5 to 1-8, reddish fair 1 to 1-2, red and common 7 1-2d to 10 1-2d flouts 1 to 1-4, Tails 9d, Bladderpipe, pale 2-7 to 2-11.

Kapoc.—Market remains quiet, Spot parcels for ordinary quality is quoted at 4 1-2d to 4 3-4 per lb. The next sales take place on the 7th of September.

Lemon Grass Oil.—Market firm, Spot value 8 1-4d to 8 1-2d per lb.

Mace.—Market steady. In sale this week 16 cases of Bombay wild were offered but taken out at 1-3 for fair and reddish.

Nutmegs.—Market quiet, only 7 packages of West Indian were offered this week and sold at 10 1-2d for 75's mixed dark, 7d for 105's fair, and 5 1 4d for 150's. No Bombay were offered.

Black Pepper.—Market quiet but firm. There were no sales this week, but privately business has been done for fair Singapore at 6d. We quote August-October shipment 6 3-16, and January-March 5 13-16. Landed terms. There are sellers of Tellicherry August-September at 55-0 and December-January-February at 53 c. i. f., n d. w.

White Pepper.—Market is firm. In sale this week 18 Cases and 73 bags Singapore were offered, but were taken out fine (in cases) at 1, fully fair to good 9d to 9 1-2d. For August-September shipment business has been done at 8 1-4d c. i. f. delivered weights.

Rubber.—The market remains steady. On spot, fine hard Para is quoted at 5 6 3 4. In to-day's sales 27 packages of Ceylon Plantation offered and 25 sold. Para Biscuits at 6 3. Ceara Biscuits at 6, good scrap at 5 to 5-6 per lb.

Tea.—In sale this week 30,500 packages including 3,200 from Southern India against 30 6000 packages last week. Fine liquoring teas were in good demand and previous prices were maintained, Common and medium kinds were slow of sale, and prices were mostly in buyer's favour. The best averages realised were for Travancore District Kollekanum Estate 7d, Yellapatty Estate 6 3-4d, Vembenard Estate 6 1/4d South Wynaad District Kanambyle Estate 7d, Darjeeling District, Codars Estate 1-8 1-4, Thurbo Estate 11 3-4d.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 9th September as compared with the statement of the 1st Sept.:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 1. Rs.	Sept. 9. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	87,00,000	87,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,50,852	61,63,759
Public Deposits at Branches	38,05,619	38,15,398
Other Deposits	6,44,74,697	6,85,33,663
Post Bills	14,901	14,498
Sundries	16,24,297	16,69,319
Rs.	9,41,70,376	9,88,91,637
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,14,12,919	1,15,86,813
Other authorised Securities	23,30,447	34,06,174
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	73,99,422	67,85,722
Loans do. do. do.	1,85,99,677	1,67,41,410
Bills discounted and purchased	2,64,65,818	2,67,69,139
Dead Stock	2,85,083	2,85,011
Stamps and Stationery	3,162	3,120
Balances with other Banks	10,24,827	11,36,323
Sundries	96,753	1,13,198
Cash	2,00,52,733	3,20,01,727
	9,41,70,376	9,88,91,637

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	moderate business
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 1/8
3 per cent Rentes	100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	86 9 16
Bar Silver	28 1-2

THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total	5	3	84
Total plague deaths to date	304 571	9 259,51	
Same date last year	7	11	80

A WALKING MATCH TROPHY.

42 MILES IN NINE HOURS.

Between Liverpool and Rhyl (England) lies a stretch of road forty-two and a half miles in length, and a Liverpool cotton sampler named Wm. E. Page, now staying at 216, North Street, Leeds, has been awarded a silver medal by the Liverpool Cotton Trade Association for walking this in the short time of nine hours, five minutes.

The most interesting and impressive fact in connection with this fact is that a short time before undertaking his long walk, Page was so weak from indigestion and debility that he could not walk a street's length, and to Chas. Forde's Bile Beans belongs the sole credit for restoring his strength so completely.

" One day when walking to the theatre I felt so very dizzy that I had to return home, " Says Mr. Page " From that time I began to have indigestion. Food made me sick, wind collected, and caused great pain. I had constipation, frequent headache, and became very depressed, No matter what food I took, the wind and the pain and the sickly feelings followed it. I went to a doctor, but as he failed to give me any relief, I tried another. The second doctor treated me for nervous dyspepsia, but he also failed to benefit me.

A third and fourth were consulted with the same disheartening result. My doctor's bill and the cost of medicine amounted to £26. Having spent that, I found myself too weak to work, too ill to move about, and I had wasted from ten stone six pounds to eight stone.

" Such was my state when I began to take Bile Beans. The first bottle had scarcely any effect whatever, but as I persevered with them, slowly but surely I began to perceive a change for the better. I bought more of the Beans, and continued to take them. The constipation was first cured, then the flatulence ceased to trouble me; the acute pains after food in back and chest became less severe, and the overwhelming fits of exhaustion were no longer so frequent nor so powerful. In all I took six large bottles of Bile Beans, and by that time I was quite restored to my former excellent state of health. In proof of this I entered the cotton walk and won a medal."

They may be obtained from all medicine vendors, or post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Rs. 1-2 per bottle small size, 6 bottles Rs. 6. Large size (containing three time the small) Rs,2-8 per-bottle.

FREE SAMPLE:—A free sample of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp (to pay return postage) to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta. Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 12 Sept., 1905,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLISS—August 31, at Shillong, the wife of Capt C Bliss, 8th Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

BAILEY—September 6, at Nathia Gali, the wife of Major C Bailey, 16th Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McCALL—WILLFORD—September 2, at the R C Chapel, Kamptee, C P, by the Rev Father John Le Bouchier, Frank W McCall, Assistant Engineer, son of Capt G McCall, to Emily Mary, eldest daughter of C Willford Esq. Ex. Engineer, P W D.

DEATH.

BAILEY—September 6, at Nathia Gali, Mary, the infant daughter of Major and Mrs C Bailey, 16th Cavalry.

KEMP'S PROTUMEN

Is a food.

It is obtained from the milk of the cow.

It contains neither starch nor sugar.

It is thus peculiarly suitable for diabetic patients.

It is especially valuable for brain workers.

It can be added to almost any other food and increases their digestibility and nutritive qualities.

It will do you good and you can prove it by trying it.

It is put up in ¼, ½, and one pound tins at As. 8, Re. 1, and Rs. 2, and is sold by

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 10-53m., 10-59a. Low water, 4-12m, 4-54a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.
Opening of Tenders for Improvement Trust Debenture Loan of 30 lakhs.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, annual general meeting, 5 45 p.m.

CRICKET.
Parsees vs. Presidency at Poona.

A KHOJA FAIR.—The annual fair held by Ismailia Khojas at Hassanabad, Mount Road, Mazagon, commences to-day and will last for five days.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—1 antelope by Mr. Adarbad Namdar, 2 snipes by Mr Gansham Gangaram, 1 roseate cockatoo and 1 gazelle by Miss Latitia Sibbald Stewart.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Ville de la Ciotat will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on the 15th instant. Parcel mails for French-China Netherlands India and Japan close at 8 a.m., on the 14th Instant.

REWARD TO A POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hassan charged Sadoo Gunpa, a Hindu lad of about seven years of age, with the theft of a bag of money, on Sunday morning, containing Rs. 33 in cash, one sovereign and Rs. 27 in small silver, the property of Doshabhoy Edalji Oomrigar, a liquor shop-keeper on the Falkland Road. Shanker Ramji, P. C. No., 835F, arrested the accused early yesterday morning on suspicion, in the Northbrook Garden and from him the stolen property was recovered. He pleaded guilty to the charge, The accused's mother undertook to take the boy away with her to her native country and to look after him. His Worship, in disposing of the case, sentenced the accused to receive four stripes. On the suggestion of the Court, the complainant awarded Rs. 10 to the P. C. No. 835F who had arrested the accused.

EVENING CONCERT.—Last evening, in the Young Women's Christian Association Hall, Wellington Lines, a very enjoyable concert was given in aid of the Young Men's Christian Building fund. The programme consisted of two parts, which were faithfully and creditably executed; and the attendance led one to suppose that the fund would derive a substantial support from the performance. The Misses Lissenberg gave a pianoforte duet, "Silvery Echoes," which was well received. Mrs. H. Sharp's song "the Children's Home"; another by Mr. Cresswell, "Song of Sleep"; and a third by Mrs. Marrett, "Swallows," elicited deserved applause. A banjo solo by Mr. Da Costa, and songs successively given by Miss Collins, Miss Mungavin, and Mrs. Guttridge, were effectively rendered and duly appreciated. In the second part, Mr. Lissenberg, Mr. Peltier, and Miss I. Lissenberg gave a violin duet with pianoforte accompaniment. Mrs. Varden and Mrs. Marrett gave a vocal duet "Beautiful and Tune," Miss Mungavin gave a song "under the Deodar"; and the performance concluded with "I'm tired" sung by Mr. Copping.

CHEATING UNDER FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Abdul Hoosain Rasool alias Hasanalli Adamji with cheating Rattanji Ghellabhoy, a hosiery mechant of Bhajipala Lane, in respect of stockings and other articles, collectively valued at about Rs. 27. It appeared that the accused took away the property in question in the name of one Akbaralli, saying the latter wanted it. Thee omplainant who knew Akbaralli believed the story of the accused to be true and parted with the goods. Subsequent enquiries showed him that Akbaralli had never sent and accused to take away the hosiery. Police were communicated with and the accused was arrested, who was further charged with attempting to cheat Dharamsey Anandji, a salesman in the employ of Jutha Ranchod, a cloth merchant in the Mulji Jaitha Market, in respect of thirteen prices of different kinds of cloth valued at about Rs. 400. It appeared that the accused went up to the complainant's shops, a few days ago, and falsely represented himself a servant of Fakrudin Mulla Motabhoy, a cloth merchant, and demanded the prices of cloth, on the latter's account. The complainant tied-up those pieces to deliver them to accused. but a suspicion prevented him from doing so. Immediate enquiries proved the accused's story to be a false one and he was handed over to the police. He pleaded guilty to both the charges and was sentenced aggregately to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED IMPORTATION OF GANJA.—At the Mazagon Police Court Bombay, yesterday before Mr J. W. S. Dracup, Mr H. Ballantine, Assistant Collector of Abkari, charged Dewchand Dewji, an ex-licensee of hemp-drug, with importing into Bombay 425 tolas of ganja without a permit from the Collector of Abkari. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on receiving certain information Inspector Cooverji of Abkari proceeded to Veerumgaum, where a parcel bearing the accused's address was detained by the Customs authorities. On Mr. Cooverji's application the parcel was allowed to be sent to Bombay. It was then duly delivered to the accused by the carting agent's man. The accused received it signed the receipt and paid the cartage. He then unwrapped the parcel and took out a tin box. But before he could open the box Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Cooverji raided the place. The box was opened and found to contain 425 tolas of ganja. The accused pleaded not guilty and said he did not know the contents of the box when he opened it. It was further urged for the defence that the parcel was sent by some person inimical to the accused for the purpose of getting him into trouble. The Magistrate in giving his decision held that there was nothing to show who sent the parcel to the accused, nor were inquiries made to ascertain this fact. Neither was there anything to prove that the parcel was sent at the request of the accused, or that he knew what its contents were. The evidence is to the manner in which Mr. Cooverji came to know that the parcel was at Viramgaum was not satisfactory. It was within the range of possibility as urged by the defence that the parcel was sent by some enemy of the accused in order to get him into trouble. The accused was acquitted and discharged.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

THE SOUDAN RAILWAY.

MILE AND-A-HALF DAMAGED BY RAIN-STORMS.

Heavy rain-storms have destroyed a mile and-a-half of the Soudan railway.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

INTENSE ENMITY.

The Austrian Crown, by its Council of Ministers, has decided that no army orders of command shall be given to Hungarian soldiers in the Magyar tongue.

The feeling in Hungary against Austria is becoming more intense.

DOUBTFUL ART.

MR. PIERPONT MORGAN'S TASTE.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan, the American millionaire, recently secured the dismissal of Mr. Elwell, Curator of the Art Museum in New York, for having consigned to the lumber-room a statue of Caius Vivius Gallus, on the ground that it is worthless, though it cost Mr. Morgan £10,000. The newspapers condemn Mr. Morgan for using his influence to enforce the acceptance of a questionable article.

£4,000,000 LOST.

SATURNALIA AT SARATOGA.

Four millions sterling, it is stated, have been lost at Saratoga, a fashionable American watering-place in the State of New York, this season.

Of this sum £3,000,000, it is declared, have been lost in gambling on the race-course.

THE DOUBLE INCOME-TAX.

DECISION OF 1903 TO STAND.

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has informed the Agents-General for the colonies, that the Treasury is unable to reconsider its decision of October, 1903, respecting the double income-tax.

It is, he states, useless to appoint a committee to consider the question as the Agents suggested, until the arguments adduced by the Treasury in 1903 are met and refuted.

GERMAN ENCOURAGEMENT OF SEA FISHING.

The British Consul at Bremerhaven reports that Germany is spending £20,000 annually to encourage sea fishing, with a view to recruiting her navy from that source.

SENSATIONAL BANK ROBBERY IN PARIS.

£100,000 STOLEN.

A clerk, named Gallay, in the Comptoir d'Escompte, the well-known Paris Bank, has absconded, taking with him £100,000 of the bank's property.

Gallay left Havre aboard his own yacht, and was arrested at Bahia, in Brazil.

Twenty-four thousand sterling has been recovered.

CATHOLICS IN CHINA.

The "Tribuna," a newspaper published in Rome, states that Pope Pius is about to negotiate the institution of a delegation to Pekin from the Papal Nunciature at Tokio, instead of relying, as heretofore on the French Protectorate over the Roman Catholics in China.

DEFENCE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Alexander Joyce, of Christchurch, New Zealand, has written a letter to "The Times" in reply to Mr. Arthur Douglas's letter to the same journal in which he argues that New Zealand harbours are practically defenceless.

MEAT FAMINE IN GERMANY.

A PLEA FOR REMISSION OF DUTIES.

Indignation meetings are spreading throughout Germany owing to the meat famine, and resolutions are being carried demanding the admission of foreign meat.

THE NORWEGIAN THRONE.

PRINCE CHARLES OF SWEDEN TO ACCEPT IT.

It is announced at Stockholm that, when the union of Sweden and Norway is finally dissolved, King Oscar will offer no oppositun to his son Charles' acceptance of the Norwegian throne.

ART IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A ROYAL ACADEMY.

Preparations are in progress for the establishment in South Africa of a Royal Academy, to consist of 24 Academicians and 18 Associates. The Academy is to be affiliated with Burlington House.

Sir William Blake Richmond, R.A., the distinguished portrait painter, is to be the first president, and the headquarters of the institution is to be Johannesburg.

LIBAU SAILORS COURT-MARTIALLED.

One hundred and thirty-seven sailors have been court-martialled in connection with the recent revolt at Libau. Eight were sentenced to be shot, and 19 to imprisonment with hard labour.

SANGUINARY DISTURBANCES.

Sanguinary disturbances have occurred at Siedlce, Poland. Two dynamite explosions have occurred at Sosnowicz in connection with a strike which took place as a protest against the Czar's Manifesto.

SEDITIOUS PROCLAMATIONS IN BARRACKS.

An inspection of the Lodz barracks revealed the fact that the Oloneiki Regiment was in possession of many Jewish and Polish proclamations. 150 Polish and Jewish soldiers were accordingly tranferred to Lomza, the seat of the Regimental depot.

GRAIN EXPORT TRADE PARALYSED.

The grain export trade at the Russian Black Sea ports is paralysed owing to the Government retaining the rolling stock. Wheat and rye are dearer at Odessa than in London. It is expected that the bulk of the grain accumulated alongside the railways will be required for the famine-stricken people.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, September 12 1905.

1 The prospectus of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association for the Viceroy's prize has been received, and may be seen at Head-Quarters. Intending Competitors are requested to send in their names to the Sergt-Major as early as possible.

2 No 5555 J Corbett is transferred from "L" to "E" (Cyclist) Company from this date.

3 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company:—

No 5993 Vol C Curran; No 5994 Vol A G Moore; No 5995 Vol H Beeby; No 5996 Vol H Fewkes; No 5997 Vol R P Butterfield; No 5998 Vol C Ferron; No 5999 Vol C S Nicholas; No 6000 Vol A Boult; No 6001 Vol E Franz; No 6002 Vol J G Lushington and No 6003 Vol E J Hendrick.

By Order,
A. B. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

CHIEF AMONG THE ITEMS

in a very extensive list of desirable Pure Woollen Cloths we offer you a special range in:—

LIGHT FLANNELS } for Suits.

This Flannel is particularly suitable for the present season, being well-made, attractive and pleasing.

It looks well, it wears well, and we can guarantee satisfaction.

Let us send you samples, free.

If you would like us to make you up a coat or a complete suit send for Self-Measurement Form. We employ very experienced Tailors.

We are able to please you and shall be glad of the opportunity.

We make everything that is made of PURE WOOL, and we will supply you with a complete lounge suit from material made in our own Factory from Rs. 20 upwards.

PURE WOOL only, nothing else is used in making our well-known Flannels, Serges, Broadcloths Greatcoat cloths, Lohis, Blankets, Putties, Puttoos, Rugs, Jerseys, &c.

Send Address for free patterns, post free to everyone to,
MANAGER,
Dept. "E.,"
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

F. & C. OSLER.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA, LONDON, BIRMINGHAM

UNDERTAKE ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS in all parts of India, for Towns, Palaces, Darbar Halls, Temples, Hospitals, Bungalows Complete with the Highest class plant and Materials, under Expert European Engineers.

ESTIMATES FREE.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN 1904 ISSUED FOR........ £2,433,730
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE...... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

HEALING.

MR. W. F. CARROLL, who treats all diseases by "imposition of hands," (not Hypnotism Mesmerism, or Massage), can be consulted daily at the ADELPHI HOTEL, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A.M. and 6 to 7-30 P.M.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.
9-11, MEDOWS STREET
BOMBAY.

THE PIANOLA.

It is a strange fact, that whenever a Piano Player is referred to, the word PIANOLA is mentioned.

This is because the Pianola is the best and most perfect and durable player made, and all other players are NOT PIANOLAS.

The Pianola can be heard and tested at our Show Rooms.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.
EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

TO SMOKERS.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
GOREY'S PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!
THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.
ALSO
BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8, Per Box of 50.
UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.
Please Send Soon Your trial order
TO
E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
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SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
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BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY SEPT. 12, 1905.

A PLEA FOR RESEARCH.

DR. A. E. WRIGHT, Pathologist to St. Mary's Hospital, London, and late Professor of Pathology at the Army Medical School, Netley, in an article written for a newspaper syndicate, laments how inappreciably little has been done in the matter of lightening the burden of human disease. Over the processes of disease medical science has yet achieved almost no directive control. This he confesses, and that the general public may the better understand him, he puts it more plainly: If the belief is nurtured that the medical art of to-day can effectually intervene in the course of disease, this ought to be dismissed as illusion. Putting out of consideration the case of one or two infective diseases which can be controlled by remedies placed in the hands of the medical profession by chance, and further the case of diphtheria—a disease for which an effective remedy has been furnished by medical research—it may be affirmed with confidence of the medical art, as at present practised, that it can do practically nothing to arrest death from a virulent bacterial invasion or to bring about a cure. Dr. Wright assures us that the thoughtful and conscientious physician has absolutely no illusions on the subject. Confronted with an acute bacterial invasion, he does not conceal from himself, or from others, that he is quite in the dark and that he cannot foresee or determine the issue of the conflict which is in progress in the organism. That conflict will culminate, as the case may be, in the recovery, or death, of the patient. Fully cognisant of the limits of his knowledge, conscious also of the risks of ignorant intervention, the thoughtful physician dismisses from his mind all idea of active intervention between the organism and the invading germs of disease. He contents himself with laying aside the drugs which he feels to be useless and with looking after the feeding of his patient. And in this connection Dr. Wright tells us of an American physician, who gave it as the opinion of his profession in the States with respect to that Christian science which is the negation of the medical art, that if only the Christian scientist had a little science, or the physician a little Christianity, it would hardly matter in serious illness which of the two was called in, provided that the patient had a good nurse.

Dr. Wright may be quoted in evidence that India has done the right thing in the establishment of institutions of research and in bringing out and paying men to carry on research work. In the ordinary course it is impossible for a medical practitioner to carry on scientific investigations, even if he has the training and ability. With the hospital physician it is the same. Such achievements in medical research, as we hear now and again announced, are the results of research work carried out by enthusiasts in the intervals of other work. But that research is carried on under hampering difficulties and with insufficient aid. There are, it seems, not more than a hundred men in England, who can continuously devote to the task of research any considerable fraction of their working day. This number might possibly be increased by another hundred if physiologists, who prepare the way for future medical research, by investigating the complicated mechanism of the human body, may be included. But Dr. Wright thinks he might also, and perhaps with equal justification, deduct from the number of those engaged upon medical research, in the restricted sense in which the term is used, those whose ideas of research are limited to a search for the causative agent of some foreign disease, and who deem that their task has been accomplished when the discovery of that causative agent has been achieved. In his view medical research proper begins at the point where the discoverers in question leave off. Dr. Wright does not hesitate to declare that England is not making any effort worthy of the name to solve the problems of disease and there are not in England any appreciable number of workers engaged upon the task of medical research. This is due to economic reasons. The scientific worker often finds himself in deplorable economical conditions. He finds that he has embraced a career which carries with it the necessity of struggling day by day throughout life with the problems of the primitive savage, while all around him his compeers, who devote themselves to the exploitation of such knowledge as is ready to hand, are gaining for themselves every comfort and every reward that civilisation can supply. Man after man, we are told, is warned off by these facts from embarking upon a career of research, and man after man, having embarked upon that career, is drawn away from it.

The remedy is State aid, but Dr. Wright does not say so. He contents himself with having diagnosed the disease in this particular case and then going home without prescribing for it. It is scarcely fair to lay aside his drugs and look after the feeding of the patient. Yet that is all he does. He admits that it would be well if it were realised everywhere thoroughout the civilised world that every man and woman ought to do something towards making provision against the day when they themselves and those near and dear to them, will be in the grip of disease. He would have them realise that mere wealth will be found in the dark hour absolutely impotent to purchase for them any effectual scientific aid against disease. That scientific knowledge which alone can avail in the conflict with disease is—practically all of it—still to seek. Then no time should be lost in bringing the State fully to understand this. Governments, both here and at Home and in Europe, have begun to recognise the need for the most careful measures of sanitation. But that after all does little towards solving the problem of disease. Conservancy has lightened the burden of disease in that it has diminished the incidence of typhoid fever. In England it has further practically eradicated dysentery. But says Dr. Wright, "it is doubtful whether much more can be claimed for it. The claim of disinfection and isolation to have diminished the spread of infectious disease is much less clearly established. . . And it is well to bear in mind in this connection that measures of isolation, disinfection and evacuation, severe beyond any measures that would be endured by any European population have not, in the case of India, prevented the dissemination of plague all over that continent." The sanitarian of to-day goes about more or less with the scales of ignorance over his eyes. It is the duty of research to tear them off and the duty of local Governments which maintain sanitarians to provide the means for their enlightenment.

MOTORS AND THE OLD CANALS.

SOME weeks ago we compared the use made in India of waterways, more especially referring to the neglect of use, and that in Germany where the Government, in order to benefit commerce, lays out large sums for the construction and upkeep of canals which by their cheapness for transport work adversely against the other Government Department, the Railway. It is unnecessary to repeat the conclusive figures then quoted from a report by Col. J. F. Fischer showing the enormous advantages of water transport for the bulk of agricultural products. It is well known that the English Railway Companies have done all that is possible to kill the traffic on canals, often buying them up in order to do away with the competition, but more often buying sections which if rendered unusable by neglect disorganise the whole system and bring the traffic to the railways at a minimum cost. It is of great interest, therefore, that an attempt is to be made to revive the canal traffic in at least one part of England. Mr. William Carter, of Parkstone, it is announced, has recently acquired the Woking Baningstoke canal, an important link of the system running through a large agricultural district, and he intends to run on it a service of motor-boats. It may be that this is the beginning of another period of prosperity for those who have invested millions in the waterways. The objection hitherto has been that this method of transport is too slow. The barges have been almost without exception horse drawn, limiting the speed to an average three and a half miles an hour. The advent of the motor-boat brings an opportunity for increased speed with greater carrying power. Barges of more modern type with a shallower draught can be constructed with a carrying capacity double of that formerly used, which is equivalent to reducing the cost of carriage to about three-quarters of the present rates, and an increase of actual speed will be possible with the enormous increase of average speed owing to the abolition of compulsory stoppages for the resting of the towing horse. Engineers point out that the great difficulty in the matter of speed is the fact that the banks were not constructed to withstand a heavy wash. We would point out that railways were not originally constructed to carry heavy trains at a speed of sixty miles an hour. Mr. Carter is trying an experiment which contains the elements of success. If he can prove that under existing conditions the utilising of the waterways is possible and profitable, it will be but a short step to improving the canals and making them available for speedier traffic. A small dredger is all that is necessary to deepen the channels which have in many cases silted up, and while the banks are capable of standing the wash of seven mile traffic it will be no great matter to campshed them in weak places and make the canals available for traffic up to at least ten miles an hour which, allowing for stoppages in locks, is equivalent to from 150 to 200 miles a day according to the neighbourhood. With a judicious use of the dredger many of the locks which separate sections of only a few feet difference in level can be done away with to reduce delays to a minimum. The canals have been in disuse so long that Mr. Carter's experiment will be watched with the greatest interest. Unqualified success is not to be hoped for at the start, but we are convinced that the reopening of the English waterways will prove not only possible, but of the greatest economical value to the country.

ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE return of accidents on Indian Railways for the twelve months ended 31st December 1904 is in a great many respects more satisfactory than that for the previous year. With an increase of 700 miles, or 2·63 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 6,761,000 miles, or 7·05 per cent. in the train mileage run, the number of train accidents increased by 581, but the total number of persons killed and injured fell from 77 and 218 to 40 and 201, respectively. The most serious accidents recorded were as follows:—On the 17th December, a construction train being pushed, ran away and dashed into an unfinished bridge at mile 64½ on the Quetta-Nushki construction line, due to the brake of the bogie having broken. Eighteen coolies were killed and 22 injured. On the 4th September, Nos. 35 up mail and 64 down goods train collided at Machhpara Station, due to the non-observance of shunting rules by the assistant station master, and to the driver of the mail train running against signals. Five passengers were killed and six injured. The engines and rolling stock of both trains were considerably damaged. On the 6th January, No. 5 up goods train had only gone a mile out of Kalka when the engine wheels began skidding at every attempt to move forward, and it was consequently determined to bring back the train to Kalka in order to reduce the load. When proceeding back the train got out of control. One wagon got derailed and two wagons, the water tank and engine were pulled off the line. The leading wagons ran on through Kalka yard into a loaded truck standing in the dead end. Four men were killed and four injured. On the 5th October, No. 10 down passenger train collided with the engine of No. 13 up local train which was shunting and was foul of the crossing of points, at Malakwal on the North-Western State Railway, due to the carelessness of the locomotive and traffic staff. Two passengers were killed and twelve injured.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

ONE of the officers of the cruiser "Amiral Ouchakroff" sent the "Rouss" some very interesting details on his stay in Japan as prisoner: When we disembarked, he said, we were only a few men under the guard of one solitary Japanese and we gave the impression of being tourists rather than prisoners so that we were spared the painful sensation of attracting the attention of everyone. The following to shows what an extent the Japanese spare the self-respect of their prisoners. The next Sunday after the battle of Tsu-schima, they organised a torch-light march accompanied by songs and the cry 'banzai.' But when this procession, composed of more than 5,000 persons, approached us, they made no sound and passed in silence not desiring to accentuate by their manifestations the sentiment of our shame. Their relations amongst themselves are most courteous, and between the military exercises, soldiers and officers smoke and talk together. The Japanese soldier knows his commander quite well; while our admiral Rojdestvensky has never appeared upon any vessel and was, so to speak unknown there. Under such conditions what can be the sentiments of the sailors for their chief whose very features they do not know!

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia, with the outward Mails of the 1st instant, left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Bombay Corporation at their meeting yesterday unanimously resolved to vote a cordial address of welcome to the Right Hon'ble, the Earl of Minto, Viceroy-Designate, on his arrival in Bombay to assume the office of Governor-General of India.

THE Bombay Corporation at their meeting yesterday sanctioned the Commissioner's proposal to have a fresh census of the population of Bombay taken on a day to be hereafter determined and authorised him to obtain the sanction of Government to the same.

H. M. S. LAPWING, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander A. B. Barker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on the 4th instant.

THERE will be no mounted sports on Wednesday the 13th inst owing to a holiday and Presidency cricket match.

LAST week there were 13,[illegible]00 persons on famine relief works in Rajputana, over 9,000 of these belonging to Merwara.

THE Medal of the Royal Humane Society has been granted to Rifleman N. Rana, 3rd Goorkha Rifles, for rescuing a man from the Kosi River at Kakrighat, India, on March 13.

IT is proposed to hold in January next an Exhibition of the fine arts, industries, and natural products of Hyderabad in commemoration of the Nizam's fortieth birthday.

MESSRS A. V. JAYAKAR AND CO. of 29 Church Gate Street have issued a prospectus of the movement. Mr. Jayakar has organised for the establishment of Co-operative Credit for the benefit of the labouring classes in the City of Bombay. The scientific basis of such a movement has been decisively established during the discussions on the Co-operative Credit Societies Act (X of 1904).

THE late Mr. G. P. Sanderson, of Kheddah renown, is said to have travelled all across India once to measure an elephant that was reported to him as being an inch or two over ten feet. But a reward is now being offered for the destruction of a troublesome rogue that frequents the neighbourhood of Hanchura tea-garden, which is described as being 'from ten to twelve feet in height." At any rate the sportsman who falls in with this fearsome beast will have no trouble about recognising it.

THE local governments are now being consulted in the matter of the improvement of the Imperial section of the Indian Forest Department. The idea is to substitute rates of pay according to length of service instead of pay by grades only. In regard to the provinces with three or more Forest circles, such as Burma and the Central Provinces, the scheme for the creation of Conservators-General is also being considered. The Department is certainly under-paid in the higher ranks, and some improvement in prospects seems urgently needed.

COL CHARLES LUCAS METHUEN, who died at his residence, Avonwood, Clifton Down, Bristol, on Aug. 17, was born in 1842, and was a cousin of Lord Methuen. He entered the 79th Queen's Own (Cameron) Highlanders, and with the regiment spent a number of years in India. More than 30 years ago, Col. Methuen went to live at Bristol, and he became closely identified with the 1st (City of Bristol) V. B. Gloucester Regt., being appointed colonel of the regiment in 1888.

WHILE there has been a tremendous increase in the number of paid women workers in America during the recent years, there has been a large falling off in the birth rate. The decline in American babies commenced in 1860, and has gone on steadily ever since, despite President Roosevelt's warnings regarding the evils of race suicide. In recent years American mothers have had less than two-thirds as many children as their predecessors forty years ago. According to a Census Bureau statement, foreign mothers have more children than genuine native born Americans.

THE Army List (suggests the "Naval and Military Gazette") is probably not a publication that many of our readers would pick up for light reading, but there are parts of that indispensable work which might raise a smile—the list of registered telegraphic addresses, for instance. The official responsible for the compilation of that list must have been possessed of a sense of humour, to judge from some of the code words employed. What could be more appropriate for a clergyman of the Established Church, the chaplain-general, than "Meekness," or "Brickbat" for the Director of Barrack Construction and "Trottable" for the Inspector of Cavalry? We note with dismay that the Secretary of State for War is "Proemial." Does this imply that the right honourable gentleman's scheme of army reorganisation is but the proem and that the completion of the work is still in abeyance? The Military Secretary is the only official who has not been compressed to a code word, and he is to be addressed by his full title. "Nerves" is distinctly good for Principal Medical Officers, as is 'Clothcraft" for the Chief Inspector of the Royal Army Clothing Department. Each of the Guards regiments has a code word, that for the Coldstreamers being "Coldblast" and for the Irish Guards "Patness," the "Pat" we presume to denote the Hibernian origin.

NOTES FROM DRESDEN-CHINA.

MINTOS, MANNERS AND MOTORING.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

I count myself fortunate in having seen something of your new Viceroy and of Lady Minto. And they ought to count themselves fortunate in having seen something of me. I did not tell you much about them last week, because I thought you had best be kept in suspense a little longer. But I don't mind telling you that I know them both very well indeed. I don't mind telling you that it was I who unearthed Kynynmond and got Arthur Balfour to give him the billet. Kynynmond—Gilbert, and sometimes Jack we used to call him at Eton—Kynynmond, I say, and I were boys together. Like many another individual now eminent in the ranks of Diplomacy, in the Army or in the Navy he was my fag and I must say no youngster gave me greater satisfaction with the manner in which he turned out my boots. A real promising youth, was Kynnie. If he had not been so keen on the Army I might have made more of him. But he was always for boxing and shooting, and hunting, and fishing, and when he was at that or working up for his B.A., at Trinity, he was busy with something or other which I forget and which now matters very little what it was.

But in talking of Trinity I left a great hiatus to be filled. We separated one bright morning at Eton and after the vacation he went to Cambridge and I to Oxford. Had we been but another term at Eton, I might have made a burglar or a highwayman of him, for I showed him the best method of raiding a tuck-shop. But here it was he become manifest as the incipient diplomatist. He stood with his back to me and a safe and convenient distance, ate all the confectionery I had acquired—half of it whilst I ran after dropping it near him and the other half whilst I reclined gracefully across a desk and took a spanking. We might have done better had we but taken preliminary counsel together and had not Providence willed it otherwise we might both have been as distinguished as the celebrated Raffles and Bunny of Newnes's magazine. But he know nothing about it.

Minto is a sportsman from the tip of his forelock to the toe of his pointed American boot. I taught him to shoot myself with an air gun a royal godfather of mine had given me in a moment of imperial absentmindedness. Soon there was not a cat unmaimed or a window intact for miles round—with the exception of those in Windsor Castle. Our feelings of loyalty would come between the gun and the Castle. Nevertheless we both became marksmen and since then we have shot moose and elk in the Cape, reindeer and esquimeaux in the Roman campagna and bear and tiger and the savage maneless lion in the polar regions. Our first experience of big game was when my stepfather,—who was a godson of George IV and therefore a neighbour-in-law of Kynnie Minto—took us both to the Zoo and bribed the keeper to tie a camel to the verandah rails while we shot him through the jalousies of a neighbouring dak bungalow.

Lady Minto, my reader, I know, you will like, whether you go to afternoon tea with her, take her in to dinner, or just stand with your hat in your hands, and join Rama and Rambux and Ragunath in shouting hurrah as she drives past you on the road. She is very charming and always appropriately dressed. No one ever yet saw her play tennis in a dinner dress, or go to a Drawing-Room in kickseys or a shooting-suit. At a dance she will wait until someone asks her to honour him by being his partner, instead of going into the middle of the room, and having a fling to herself. She never throws pellets of bread at her guests and never wrangles with her husband across the table. She never shows you her draper's bills or enquires the price of your wife's new hat. Even when in the bosom of her family she has never been known to eat peas with a knife or to stick her fingers in a jampot. Pickles she cuts with a knife, her fork being firmly inserted in the main body of the gherkin, while she separates that which she wants from that which she does not. The balance is never thrown on the dining-room carpet, but delicately placed on the edge of her plate alongside the salt that it may be conveniently removed and dropped in the mouth of a pet pug by an animal loving page-boy. Pan supari is not one of her ladyship's favourable dishes; neither is kail-broze. When she has stayed at the Sabine Farm I supplied her with delicacies for the village confectioner and Kynnie and I strayed over into my neighbour's compound and shot for the pot. Though we had rabbits every day for chota-hazri and tame partridges at afternoon tea, never a word of complaint escaped her ladyship. Needless to say she is several years younger than her noble husband. Indeed she was a baby in long frocks, while I was hammering his head at Eton.

Lady Minto doesn't say "'writin' and cubbin' and dinin' and sleepin' ". Having been as nicely brought up as the daughter of a General Officer should, she speaks the English language, though lots of other people I know do not. I am staying with some of that kind now. They are a brainless lot and you may be tempted to suppose that I am there because birds of a feather flock together. Such is not the case, believe me. I am here because it is cheaper to stay with friends than to run your own bundobust and besides I am getting free motoring. I cannot say I know much of a motor as an engine. I never condescend to engines or dirty grease and oil. I am not a motor expert in any way though I do not tell my friends who have motors so. I have got off by heart the text of two or three inventors' catalogues and discourse most learnedly on the Panhard and the Wolseley and the different kinds of tubes. Some of the makers know me and do not value me so much as a test-maker or for my intelligence as an engineer, but for my incomparable power of estimating and recording the quality of my bodily sensations. And I have got that! What?

PRIGMUS.

THE "Kreuz Zeitung," in an article on the Tibetan question, informs Russia that the return of the Dalai Lama to Lhasa will inflict a deadly blow on her prestige in Central Asia. It indulges in the luxury of prophesying that the final settlement of the Tibetan problem, though owing to the present weakness of the Russian Empire, it must be postponed to a future period, will eventually take place not through the medium of peaceful negotiations, but as the result of a furious struggle between Russia and Great Britain.

AFFAIRS AT TOKIO.

ARMISTICE ARRANGEMENTS.

ILLNESS OF BARON KOMURA.

SPEECH BY LORD LONDONDERRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

Tokio is quieting down in consequence of the reassuring official statements and no further disturbances are feared. The guards at the Foreign Legations have been withdrawn.

It is believed the Government will resign when the Diet meets.

LONDON, SEPT. 10, MIDNIGHT.

Baron Komura has been taken suddenly ill from intestinal trouble. All his engagements in New York have been postponed.

His physician says that an operation will probably not be necessary.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

Lord Londonderry, speaking at Stockton, extolled the Japanese magnanimity in the peace settlement and declared the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was a great benefit to the whole world.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Prince Fukushima has left Kaiyuan to meet the Russians and arrange for the armistice.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Terrible Scenes in Calabria,

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

Latest reports concerning the earthquake in Italy show that there are three hundred dead at Pargheli, two hundred at Jappio, and two thousand killed and injured at Marterano. There were fresh shocks at Reggio in Calabria yesterday afternoon.

The population is panic-stricken.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Italian Minister for Public Works has proceeded to Calabria with a relief train.

The country is described as one vast cemetery.

Villages have been wiped out and putrefying corpses are littering the ground.

The demented population mobbed the train clamouring for help.

Fissures in the earth for miles along are visible.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN ASIA MINOR.

Tartars Join Khurds.

A telegram from Tiflis says that the whole Tartar population in the Zawz-zursk district has risen and been joined by four thousand armed Persian Khurds. The Viceroy has made urgent representation to the Persian authorities in the matter.

THE BRITISH AT BAKU.

All Reported Safe.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Vice-Consul at Baku telegraphs that all the British are safe.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Mr. Long announces that the Treasury has agreed to provide an additional twelve millions, by the end of 1906, for Irish Land Purchase.

SPEECH BY THE KAISER.

The Horrors of War.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Kaiser in a speech made at Hamburg referred to his childhood's impressions of the horrors of war in 1870 and this, he said, was the reason why his chief care was to preserve peace for his country.

POWDER WORKS BLOWN UP.

Thirty-five Men Buried in Ruins.

A tremendous explosion has destroyed the powder works at Unionstown, Pennsylvania.

Thirty-five men were buried in the ruins.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia, with the English mails of the 1st inst., left here for Bombay at 7 p.m., to-day.

RAIN IN GUZARAT.

To the intense relief of every one, writes our Godhra correspondent on the 10th instant, the rain which has been holding off so persistently and threatening destruction to the standing crops by its continued absence, returned in the most unexpected manner on Saturday and has kept up ever since. It commenced with a slight drizzle in the morning and gradually developed by evening into a steady downpour which lasted all night. 3 inches and 75 cents have been registered during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day, bringing the years total to 44·50 inches. The downpour has been most opportune and has saved the ghastly prospect that seemed inevitable of having another famine year. The prices of grain which have been rising every day have already gone down much to the chagrin of the Bunias and the delight of the poorest classes. In some parts of the district the maize crops have suffered beyond hope. The Bajri however will benefit most, as the crops were in the proper condition to be served by a good downpour. Rice has suffered a good deal, but may revive under the prevailing improved condition.

AGA KHAN MOTOR TRIALS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

The Motor Car Trials, organized for the handsome Cup presented by the Aga Khan, took place to-day. At the start the weather was far from promising, the sky was overclouded and rain fell when the cars assembled to be photographed, a pair leaving the compound, Fifteen cars were expected to start; only fourteen left, Tajbhoy's Speedwell being the absentee.

The Cup was a handsome two handled beaker on three legs with cover bearing a Venice dragon, the whole being two feet high resting on a carved black wood stand.

The start was made at 6.30 after little or no trouble. The arrangements by the Committee of Col. Paterson, Messrs. F. H. Vincent and Rustomjee Jeejeebhoy, with Aga Shah Rookh Shah as Hon. Secretary being excellent and calling little or no query. The last minute racers of the trials were greately due to Mr. Vincent's gallon rule and who worked indefatigably in every department. He was the first off to see the arrangements on the road were all complete. For these the thanks of the Committee are greatly due; also to Mr. Stewart who assisted every way throughout the run and whose son Mr. Pat Stewart and Mr. Whitburn left late on Sunday to place flags at the controls. The task was only after negotiating the Khandalla Ghat in the dark. Rain which fell at intervals on Sunday made the first part of the journey extremely difficult to negotiate, many places of the roads being couple of inches deep with greasy mud especially on the Katraj ghat, a fact which accounted for a slower time than was recorded on the longer Khandalla ghat although the latter presented difficulty of loose metal. From Sherwal the roads were fairly good and dry and the speed easy to keep. But rain fell at intervals throughout the day. The effect however was a cool day which was a great contrast to the cycle trials.

All the cars returned except Mr. Lee Harwood's De Dietrich which was known to have been delayed by tyre troubles.

THE RACE.

The cars started in the order arranged. Sherwal control found considerable alteration in the order, Col. Russell's Panhard Driven by Capt Evans arrived first with Lieut. Wood's Daracq, but which ran behind, The others followed quickly. All proceeded at once, except Capt Naylor's Renault and Swifte's De Dion which required petrol. Thence forward he ran Parker Wood's car and excellent time was made on the Khandalla Ghat. It is surprising there is little difference in the time of the run of nearly forty miles made for cars of all sizes. The small power cars arrived at Satara sandwiched with heavy cars of higher horse power, some showing better times in the hill speed tests. Another point of interest was the number of cars that made non-stop runs. Of the fourteen the majority recorded success in the outward journey and eight were eligible for the Cup at the finish. Compulsory stop of fifteen mnutes was made at Sherwal control and two hours at Satara. Excellent luncheon was provided by the Gymkhana with music supplied by a band of the native infantry of the Mahratta Regiment. One of the best general speed runs was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb's Orleans. But an unaccountable fault in the second speed ruined the record. In the hill climbs further trouble was experienced. In the homeward journey Sherwal to Katraj tunnel, greatly spoiled the time and petrol consumption ruined the run. However, despite the difficulty a non-stop was made by all the cars making the non-stop run, judged by the formula of hundred multiplied by the weight of car divided by the time on the Ghats and the amount of petrol used, except De Dietrich which still is absent. The results thus obtained were tabulated as follows:—

Vardman's 6 h. p. Wolsely, driven by Lieutenant Jenkins marks 3.343, gallons of petrol used 3 3/4.

R. Wadia's 8 h. p. De Dion, marks 3,177, petrol gallons 4 1/2.

Lieut. Wood's 15 h. p. Daracq, marks 2874. gallons 9-1/4.

Mr. Kerrawalla's 6 h. p. Wolsely marks 2,851 gals. 3 1/4.

Mr. Swifte's De Dion, marks 2,352 gals. 4 3/10.

Mr. R. B. Jeejeebhoy's 8 h.p., De Dion, marks 2,037 gals 5 4-10.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lamb's 12 h. p. Orleans' marks 1,835 gals. 7 1/2.

Mrs. Deane's 6 h. p. De Dion, marks 1,734 gals. 4 9/10.

The most remarkable thing of the trials was the with excellence of handicapping under the formula, thus bringing widely different cars on the same footing as shown by the results. The definite results of hill climbing competition are irrespective of the non-stop run for the Cup presented. The results will not be decided until the Committee meets to-morrow. Col. Russell's 10 h. p. Panhard car which newly reached the country ruined its chance for the Aga Khan Cup through two stops on the small hills in changing speed and Wilkinson's 6 h. p. De Dion.

Lieut. Jenkin's run was an exceedingly good one. The start was made at 6-43 and covered the Katraj Ghat in 9 3/4 minutes reaching Shirwal at 8-26. Leaving again at 8 41 it started for the Khandalla Ghat at 9-7, reaching the top in ten minutes and Satara at 10-40, Leaving again at 10-35 reached Shirwal and leaving at 10-51 reached Poona at 25 1/2.

Wadia's car arrived earlier but took a longer time in the Ghats. Vurdman's car weighed 15 1/2 cwt, Wadia's nineteen, Col Russell's Panhard 26, and Wilkinson's De Dion fifteen.

One of the most commendable performances was of Mrs. A. Deane's who driving her 6 h.p. De Dion made a non-stop run on the small consumption of practically five gallons, but lost in the hill climbing. Mr. Rookh Shah, who has taken great trouble, was very unfortunate. He had trouble first with lubricating, then with the petrol taps, several others suffering similar annoyances. The trials were an entire success due to the hard work of the Committee to whom thanks are due, as also specially to Mr. Rustom Jeejeebhoy, a member of the Committee, for his regret hospitality to all concerned, and to Mr. Stewart for his machanical assistance.

Checking the results proved a heavy tax on the Committee till a late hour. The results announced are subject to revision before the Cup is presented to Vurdman by his Excellency the Governor, the chief patron of the trials at the Gymkhana to-morrow. An interesting run was the one made by Lee's Panhard which under strict amateur rules was ineligible. The car made a non-stop run with record time on the Ghats, amply corroborating the evidence of the powers given a fortnight ago when announcing the motor cycle trials.

RACE SPECIAL GAMBLING CASE.

PROCEEDINGS AT LANOWLI.

THE prosecution in the Railway Race Special Gambling Case was continued yesterday, when after the close of the examination of witness Gungaram Nursoo, a railway policemen, Mr. Foarde, Superintendent of Railway Police, said he closed the case against the first batch of the accused. He had two other witnesses for the prosecution, but had reason to believe they would prove hostile.

Mr. Talayarkhan, barrister-at-law, who is defending the second batch of accused, applied that his case be now taken up.

Mr. Davar, Public Prosecutor from Poona, said he had just entered the case and required time for instructions.

The Magistrate then ruled that Mr. Oliveira, pleader, should cross examine the witness Gungaram pending the arrival from Bombay of the other counsel for the defence and the opening of the second case.

THE PRESIDENCY-PARSI MATCH.

OPENING DAY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

The Presidency-Parsee match commenced this morning in cloudy but fair weather before a very large attendance of cricket lovers from various parts of the presidency. The ground was surrounded by tents which were for the most part filled to overflowing with local and Bombay Parsees. The greatest enthusiasm and interest in the match were shown by the supporters of both teams.

The Parsees are one point ahead in this series of matches, and there was much speculation as to whether they would increase their lead or the Presidency get even.

Slight rain had fallen over night and the wicket on the whole was favourable for run-getting.

The Presidency won the toss and Captain Greig decided two important points: (1) to play Ling instead of Tillard, and (2) to put the Parsees in first. H. D. Kanga and J. D. Mody went first to the wickets. Runs came rapidly from the start from the bowling of Leathes and Ling, ten being made from the first over from Leathes, of which Kanga claimed nine. The total was brought to 17 when Mody was badly let off by Stileman off Ling at mid-on and the second decade went up in the same over. Kanga had made most of the runs, having hit three fours.

The third decade went up after 20 minutes.

An injury to Mody's hand at this stage caused a slight delay, the 40 going up. Kiddle took over the ball from Ling and the change had the effect of decreasing the rate of run-getting, both the batsmen treating Kiddle with great respect. Kanga after a brief period of idleness cut Leathes for four, bringing up 50, play having lasted 42 minutes. At 52, Greig took over the ball from Leathes. A three drive by Kanga brought 60 up. An hour's play produced 68, neither batsmen attempting any liberties with the bowling.

Without addition Mody was splendidly caught by Stileman off Kiddle at mid-off; the retiring batsman had made 26 in an hour by cautious cricket. K. M. Mistri succeeded and brought up 70 immediately after. The new-comer opened very slowly, being in a quarter of an hour for 7. At 87, Stileman took over the ball from Kiddle. Kanga had now completed his 50 and had given no chances. Mistri with a single to cover brought up 100, the innings having lasted an hour and half. At this stage Leathes went on instead of Stileman, the latter relieving Greig. Runs now came more freely, Mistri in particular paying more attention to the bowlers than he had previously. The rate of run-getting increased, thirty runs being put on in twelve minutes. Another change was made in the bowling Kiddle displacing Leathes, and at 141, the new bowler made Mistri give a chance at the wicket. Both batsmen had now got the measure of the bowling and the rate of run-getting was steadily maintained, the century and a half and 160 being telegraphed within a few minutes of each other. The total was carried to 165 at tiffin hour.

Kanga and Mistri continued their innings after tiffin the bowling being in charge of Kiddle and Greig. 170 was telegraphed at a few runs later. Mistri was given a life, being dropped by Leathes at mid-off, off Greig's bowling. Both batsmen after this got to work briskly, 180 going up a few minutes later. Ling at this stage took over the ball from Kiddle and two hundred went up in spite of this change, the innings having lasted two and a half hours.

Immediately after Kanga brought his score up to 100 amidst the ringing cheers of applause, the run-getting continuing unabated. Leathes went on for Greig and Powell for Ling. This double change did not even keep down the runs, both batsmen scoring more freely than ever and the total being brought to 246 when Stileman displaced Leathes.

From the new bowler's first delivery Mistri was smartly stumped, having made 79 the partnership of 178 has only once been beaten in these matches by Jardine and Greig who put on 180 about 1898 or 1899. Kanga was now joined by Daruwalla and the stonewaller's arrival was followed by an immediate sloping down in rate of run-getting. A double change in bowling, Ling for Stileman and Kiddle for Powell, was now tried with the total 171. The total was carried to 310 of which Kanga had made 148. Runs continued to come freely and 320 was telegraphed, Kanga meanwhile having completed his 150. Eight runs later Daruwalla allowed a ball from Stileman to get round his defence his partnership with Kanga having been productive of 82. D.D. Kanga next partnered H. D. Kanga who had up to this offered an impregnable defence to bowlers with a total at 318.

The players came in for tea at 4-50 p.m. After quarter of an hour's interval play was resumed and a few minutes later D. D. Kanga fell to a smart catch by Leathes at mid-on off Howell, the total being 357. Kanga on being joined by Raja brought his score to 181 and speculation ran high as to whether he would beat Greig's record score of 184. A few minutes later Kanga brought his score to 187 passing the record created by Greig. A few overs after Kanga succeeded in topping the second century. He was loudly cheered for his excellent display which had been absolutely faultless. Another record was broken immediately afterwards 390 being up, the highest total yet made in these matches. The next decade went up in the next over. The total was taken to 417 before stumps were drawn. The following are the scores:—

PARSEES.

First Innings.

Mr H D Kanga, not out	225
Mr J D Mody, c Stileman b Kiddle	26
Mr K M Rustim, st Kearsey, b Stileman	79
Mr R R Meherhomjee, b Stileman	0
Mr D C Darawalla, b Stileman	29
Mr D D Kanga, c Leathes, b Powell	7
Mr D Raja, not out	15
Extras	26
Total	417

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANGIM, SEPT. 7.

THE rains have been sufficient during the last week for agricultural operations, and the appearance of the crop is all in favour of cultivators.

Our Patriarch Archbishop, who is now the President of the Board of Government, has been visiting the Lyceum, and many other important institutions, so as to judge for himself of their real state, and it would be well, if future Governors did the same instead of making their appearance only at the time of the annual distribution of prizes and listening to general reports.

Our little colony of Damaun has lately been honoured by a visit of the Portuguese Consul-General and several Foreign Consuls, who left the place very favourably impressed with all they saw.

Our Colonial Minister is very busy drawing out plans and schemes for the improvement of the Colonies in general, and it is to be hoped, he may soon take on hand the Rules for concession of lands in Novas Conquistas and reform them, so as to encourage foreigners and others to apply for lands and to cultivate them, doing at the same time justice to those who were unjustly and despotically deprived of lands opened up by them and cultivated with coffee, pepper, armatto, divi divi, and even opium. Unless some reparation or justice is made, or compensation given to them, foreigners and even natives of Goa can never have confidence in the assurances and promises of Government.

Much sorrow is felt at the recent death at Margao of a Hindoo capitalist who was a very charitable and industrious man. He leaves a pretty good fortune to his heirs and near relatives.

The steamer Sultan arrived at Mormugoa on the 4th instant with mails and a number of passengers from Africa and after landing them proceeded to Bombay.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

A PRELIMINARY MATCH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT 9.

AT this season Nasik is recognised to be one of the most delightful stations in the Presidency, and it bids fair to maintain its reputation this year; for just now plain and hills are clothed in delightfully fresh green, and the coolness of the breezes is an agreeable surprise to all visitors from the plains. The place is rapidly filling up, and it is anticipated that there will be a record number of visitors and a record number of entries for the various events of the R. W. I. Golf Club's Tournament.

As usual, Bombay and Poona will be well represented, and a good many visitors are expected from more distant stations. The Nasik week is becoming more and more an annual re-union of all the golfers on this side of India, and large though the number be of those who are to take part in the approaching competitions there is no doubt but that twice as many more would willingly have been present, if they could have bent circumstances to their wills, and been able to arrange for accommodation.

As it is, every bungalow is full, and the new club house is taxed to its utmost capacity.

There has been plenty of rain and the greens are being rapidly brought into fine condition, so that if we could only now get a week of fine weather with just a "wee bit shower" now and then when matches are not in progress, we could reckon on having a very enjoyable week. Some well-known names will be missing from this year's lists, notably the name of Mr. W. P. Pechey, who has so often carried all before him at these meetings, but out of so large a crowd of keen players, it will be strange, if we do not see as good golf at Nasik this year, as at any time since the annual tournament was inaugurated. We shall all be curious to see how the Calcutta champion fares in comparison with our Bombay and Poona players.

Members of the club, who have not visited the links recently will find that a good many changes have been introduced during the year, changes which I think will be generally admitted to be real improvements. Year by year the number of holes has increased, until this year we have actually seventeen different holes, thus leaving only one hole to be played twice. The hole so honoured is the old home hole, which is now the third and also the fourteenth in the round. I trust that before next year's tournament takes place the R. W. I. G. C., will have the satisfaction of passing a full eighteen hole course. As it stands I think the course may fairly claim to be the most varied and interesting in the Presidency, and there can be no doubt of its furnishing a very fair test of golf. In length it may compare with first class links at home, as the round is now very nearly 6,000 yards, quite long enough for a course in this climate. And there is no lack of sporting hazards by which the holes are well guarded. We have still the inexorable Idgah, from which the new rubber-cored balls make marvellous rebounds, and there is the insatiable pond, with its group of golf ball rescuers, crouching like vultures on the bank, and eager for a chance of earning the legal anna for each ball driven into the water, and there is the hedge and ditch of the Judge's compound, and sand bunkers and irrigation channels enough to satisfy anyone.

It is a course which pays one to know well, and the player is rash, who sets out on a competition round without having thoroughly mastered not only the canonical rules of the Royal and Ancient Club, but the equally important local rules of the R. W. I. G. C. It is well, for instance, to know that if you drive your ball into the heart of a bunch of hanging banyan tree roots, it is not necessary even in match play to give up the hole, nor to count the dozen or so strokes which would probably be found necessary in order to dislodge it, for the local rule declares that "if a ball lodge in any . . . tree root . . . it may be lifted and dropped behind the hazard under a penalty of one stroke." It is only on an Indian Golf course that tree roots can be found six feet overhead. This year's programme has been drawn up so that all play may be finished inside the week. The usual testing competitions, with a view no doubt to assist the handicappers in their all important work of classification, will be held on Monday, and will take the form, in the men's contest, of a bogey competition over 36 holes. The great English golfer, Taylor, insists that 36 holes rather than 18 should be the ordinary number to constitute a game, and it would appear that some disciple of his must have had a hand in drawing up this year's Nasik programme; for besides Monday's match of 36 holes, we are to have rounds of 36 holes in the Foursomes competition, both scratch and Handicap, on Wednesday. This alteration in the method of deciding the Foursomes competition ought to meet with general approval, as the old method of playing off in heats by match play not only took a much longer time, but had the disadvantage of leaving a large number of players with nothing to do in the very heart of the week. It is satisfactory to know that this year the arrangements are such that everyone ought to be able to get as much play as he can desire. Whilst the Challenge Shield and the Captain's Cup are being played for by match play the Committee has arranged to have Handicap competitions for all who find themselves out of the great events.

Another new and satisfactory feature of this year's programme is that no competitor is to be allowed to carry off more than one of the presentation prizes. It is, of course, only fair that distinguished merit should be correspondingly well rewarded, but it is surely "too much of a good thing" when a crack player turns up who with ease tops every list, and carries off all the Cups and Medals. It is to be hoped that the new departure this year will become the rule, and that such a feat will be made impossible henceforth. In making this rule the R. W. I. G. C. is following an excellent precedent, as a similar rule was in force this year at the open championship meeting in Ireland.

Nor have the crack players any just reason to complain, for besides the challenge shield (which is on exhibition at the club house, and is a splendid specimen of the silversmith's art) and the fine gold medal which is the piece de resistance of the tournament there is the President's Cup for scratch play, and handicap prizes galore.

There may possibly be some difference of opinion about another new feature in this year's programme, Hitherto there have been two distinct competitions for the Nasik Gymkhana and the Bombay Gymkhana Cups, and all members were alike eligible in each competition. There was nothing to prevent one player from winning both Cups, though, strange to say, that never happened. This year there is to be but one competition for both Cups, and it has been decreed that the Nasik Cup is to go to the Bombay player who returns the lowest net score, whilst the mofussil player who comes out best is to get the Bombay Cup. This is no doubt intended to be an experiment, and it may or may not be justified by the result. At any rate it will prevent all possibility of a Bombay player taking the Bombay Cup, and a Nasik player annexing the Nasik one as actually occurred last year.

It is matter of universal regret that whilst we are all enjoying the delights of the golf week at Nasik, our popular President is still suffering from the effects of his accident. It is, however, cheering to know that both Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie are making satisfactory progress, and everyone hopes that both may soon be completely restored to health.

MONTHLY MEDAL.

The usual competition for the monthly medal took place this afternoon, but, as rain fell persistently all day and grew worse as the time for the competition approached, only 14 players entered; and of these only about half made the complete round and handed in their cards; several others professing themselves quite satisfied with 8 or 9 holes. The result of the competition is as follows:—

GENTLEMEN.

Sewell	89	— 4	=	85a
Heaton	101	— 8	=	93b
Taubron	100	— 6	=	94
Nicholson	95	Scr	=	95
Boyd	101	— 4	=	97
Sharman	103	— 4	=	99
Pooley	121	— 18	=	103

a Winner of medal and first prize.
b Second prize.

LADIES.

Mrs Heaton	53	— 3	=	50
Miss McLeod	55	— 3	=	52
Mrs Keys	64	— 9	=	55

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

YORKSHIRES vs. YORK AND LANCASHIRES.

THE ground, consequent on the rain which had fallen thoughout the day, though heavy was a very great improvement on Saturday's and spectators watched the game in comfort. Starting at 5 with the Yorkshires attacking from the band-stand end, play for the first ten minutes was of a most even up-and-down description. From a rush up the Yorks' right back in attempting to clear was within an ace of shooting a goal when the custodian saved at the expense of a corner. The Yorkshires then became dangerous mainly through the centre, when after some few minutes' pressing the Lancashires' centre got away and passed to his inside left who, however, was off-side.

The Yorks now forced a corner which was cleared; but a little later the centre sent in a hard low shot just to the right. The Yorks now came up strong and the ball from the right in being cleared was rushed up by the inside left who was off-side. The Yorks and Lancs were now conspicuous on the left wing and pressed hard the inside right just sending to the right from a good position. The Yorks came away well from the centre, and the inside right sent in a soft shot which the custodian cleared. With unabated pressure the Yorks' centre sent in a grand high shot which just scraped over the custodian's hands. The Yorks outside right getting from his half sent in a shot which was cleared, and the Lancs came away on the right forcing a corner. Some even play followed, and the Yorks coming gradually up the centre took a long shot which just went over, and half time when was called the Yorks were leading by one goal to nil.

On resuming, from some pretty play the Yorks left inside and wing got away, but the ball went behind, and later the centre sent in a good long shot which was cleared. After some up and down play the Lancs' left of wing gave to his centre who got away well and giving to the inside left almost rushed the goal in the midst of great enthusiasm. On coming up again they were pulled up for fouls and the Yorks took the ball up on the right. The Lancs' custodian picking up was just in time throwing out as he was charged and his left half got away nicely, but their outside left being off side they lost a good chance. The Lancs' left half after some give-and-take play took nicely from his opposing forward and getting right aways just missed the net on the left, and the ball changed ends the outside left sending a grand short into the goal mouth which was just cleared costing a corner. A miskick by the Lancs' left back let the Yorks' inside left in and he shot over from a very easy position. The Lancs' goal-keeper was twice called on to save difficult shots which he gathered clean and threw out. A long kick up from the left was headed by the Lancs' back towards his own goal, the custodian ran out in an awkward predicament and saved well, He however was laid out in the process causing a cessation of play. On resumption some fast up-and-down play ensued in which the Lancs called on the custodian to clear, and the outside left putting in a clever run was awarded a corner as he centred. This and other corner kicks were lodged behind. The Yorks' right back heading behind, a corner was given; this also was kicked behind. On the kick out the Lancs' right wing sent in a magnificent shot which just tipped over. Thus at time the game ended in a tie. Score:—

Yorkshires .... 1 Goal.
York and Lancs........ 1 Goal.

The game will be replayed to-day.

The alterations in the teams were as follows:—

YORKS.		YORK AND LANCS.
Pte Foley	Goal keeper	Pte Linthorpe
Lieut Cumberbatch	Right back	Pte Callighan
Pte Andrews	Left "	Pte Lambert
Corpl Taornton	Right half	Pte Coleburgh
Pte Fraser	Centre "	Corpl Leach
Pte McDermot	Left "	Lce-Cpl Linford
Pte Eastwood	Right Wing forward	L-Cpl Turner
Pte Darwin	Inside right "	Pte Hood
Corpl Wynne	Centre	Pte Collier
Pte Sweeney	Inside left "	Pte Archer
Pte Smith	Left wing "	Pte Thwaites

Refree.—Mr. Woolgher.

FAREWEL BALL TO LORD CURZON.

THE following invitation to subscribe to the Farewell Ball to H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Curzon is being circulated in Simla by the Honorary Secretary:—

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon have accepted an invitation to a farewell ball to be given by the residents of Simla and Jutogh on October 9th at the Town Hall. A Committee to make the necessary arrangements has been formed of the following gentlemen:—Sir Denzill Ibbetson (President) Major Brett, Mr. Buck, Colonel Capper, Sir Arthur Fanshawe, Major Fendall, Mr. Gabriel, Colonel de Courcy Hamilton, Captain Irvine, Mr. Ker, Colonel Leigh, General Beresford Lovett, Major Maclagan, the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Risley, Colonel Stuart, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Wilberforce (Secretary).

The conditions approved of by the Committee are as follows:—(i) All gentlemen residing, whether temporarily or permanently in Simla, or Jutogh, and who are on Government House List will be invited to subscribe; the Viceroy's staff excepted (ii) Subscribers will contribute to the total cost, in proportion to their income in accordance with the following scale:—Class I, Rs. 500 and under 1 share; Class II, over Rs. 500, up to Rs. 1,000, 2 shares; Class III, over Rs. 1.000 up to Rs. 1,500, 3 shares; Class IV, over Rs. 1,500 up to Rs. 2,500, 4 shares; Class V, over Rs. 2,506, 5 shares.

N.B.—Subscribers of class (I) will under no circumstances contribute more than Rs. 20. Should the share work out to more than that amount (which is believed to be very improbable) the deficit on Class (I) will be distributed over Classes (II.) to (V.) (iii.) The Committee will invite the Members of His Excellency the Viceroy's Staff. With this exception, no gentlemen who are not subscribers will be admitted to the Ball. (iv). Ladies will be admitted by invitation. No ladies will be invited who belong to the households of gentlemen, who might have subscribed under head (i), but have not done so. Subject to the above exception, the Committee will invite all ladies resident in Simla or Jutogh who are on Government House List.

THE HEDJAZ.

BOMBAY PILGRIM CAMP.

THE Pilgrim Camp at Bombay will be opened on or about the 7th October. Every pilgrim to the Hedjaz will be required to deposit with an officer approved by Government at the port of embarkation the cost of his railway ticket back to the place or country from which he has come or so far as may be possible. Payment of this deposit will be required before admission to the Observation Camp is allowed. Payment of the cost of a ticket will entitle a pilgrim to a railway ticket from the termini of the railways at Bombay and Karachi. Refund of the money deposited may be claimed on satisfactory proof being furnished of the death of the depositor. All amounts unclaimed before the following Haj will be paid into a fund for the relief of indigent pilgrims.

RANGOON ABDUCTION SENSATION.

Mah Noo, the abducted daughter of Maung Ohn Ghine, for whose recovery a reward of Rs. 3,500 was offered by the police, has been found at Thazi Railway Junction while she was waiting in the refreshment rooms. She was taken before the Deputy Commissioner of Meiktila to make her statement.

Mr. Summers, Deputy Commissioner of Police of Rangoon, proceeded to Meiktila to bring her down to Rangoon. The production of the lover is expected to shortly to follow.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The County Cricket Championship.

BUXTON LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

ATHLETICS AND CYCLING.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

IF after the defeat at Bristol last week there was any longer hope that Lancashire might yet regain the championship it was shattered by the doings at Huddersfield on Saturday. Rhodes's remarkable bowling completely upset all those nice calculations, which were being made in the expectation that Essex might make a draw of their first match with Yorkshire this season. Six wickets for nine runs is to say the least, a startling achievement, comparable only with the six wickets for four runs against Notts in 1901 by the same bowler. It must be frankly admitted that on recent form Yorkshire are the finest all-round side in the country. It is hardly conceivable that they will now lose the championship. They have yet to meet Middlesex, Essex, and Sussex, but the important victory of last week has so strengthened their position as leaders that Lancashire can hardly hope to overtake them in the few days that remain of the cricket season.

It is early as yet to enter upon a review of the season's cricket, but with the championship virtually settled it may be permissible to emphasise the part which Brearley has played in the fight which leaves Lancashire second in the list. If any object-lesson were needed to point the moral of his success, it has been provided during the past week. After all, a certain amount of praise must be extended to Gloucester for their victory; but the disaster to Lancashire at Bristol on the ground that her chief players were absent, there is the weakness against Derbyshire to be explained away. And it can only be explained by an admission of staleness all round. The presence of Brearley invariably inspires confidence. Like MacLaren, he is alert and intensely enthusiastic, but with both those and also A. H. Hornby away the Lancashire operations against Derbyshire never seemed to deserve success. It was all important if the championship was to be preserved that Lancashire should have won at Old Trafford last week, but there was a slackness about the bowling and fielding which seemed to suggest that Derbyshire were not being treated seriously. Certainly the Lancashire bowling without Brearley has lost whatever sting it ever seemed to possess.

The trial of Cook was certainly a happy inspiration, and it will be interesting to note how he conducts himself against the Australians at Liverpool. Fortunately, Cook gives one the appearance of not being troubled with nerves, and, after all, the ordeal is hardly more exacting than a Lancashire and Yorkshire match. No review of the season will be complete unless it points to Brearley's discovery of the Cook. In other branches of the game a distinct advance has been made by A. H. Hornby, who has effectually silenced all his critics by the skill he has shown on many occasions. Unfortunately the possibility of his playing in first class cricket again this season is remote. Only a stern sense of duty to his county, in the absence of MacLaren and other members of the side, took him to Bristol last week. Lame though he was, he persisted in seeing his county through their troubles, and he has severely strained a tendon of the leg, which will need very careful nursing for some weeks to come. Sharp is another member of the side who has made decided progress. He, too has done many excellent things, and it is gratifying to know that his football work will not interfere with his work for Lancashire during the remaining matches.

The Australians won very easily at Northampton on Saturday by an innings and 329 runs. Leading, as they did, by 384 runs, they might have declared first thing in the morning, but they proceeded with their innings, the last four wickets going down in rather less than an hour for 76 runs. The overnight score of 533 was thus raised to 609, which equalled the total made at Bath for the loss of four men, and fell short of the 620 obtained at Southampton against Hampshire. Trumper obtained only nine more before being caught at mid-off. Scoring 68 out of 102 in fifty minutes, he hit 13 fours and four twos. Armstrong, his partner, was last out. He gave a hard chance when 97, but that was his only mistake, and he had the hard luck to hit a ball on to his leg, whence it rebounded on to the wicket. Batting altogether two hours and three-quarters for his 122, he hit fifteen fours, four threes, and four twos. The Australians' innings lasted six hours and twenty minutes. Scoring 16 without loss before lunch, Northamptonshire where subsequently disposed of in an hour and fifty minutes, only 131 of the arrears of 460 being cleared off. Simpson, who hit nine fours, scored 44 out of 90 in just over an hour, and was the fourth to leave, showed much the best form. Thompson stayed a similar time before he was tempted to hit at Armstrong. He was well caught at long-leg by Darling, who ran in some distance. Howell, going on at 106, dismissed three men for seven runs, his record for the match coming out at nine for 51.

Somerset played up in creditable fashion, at Taunton, on Saturday, but, 250 behind, with eight wickets to fall, when the concluding stage of the contest was entered upon, they could not hope to avert defeat, and in the end found themselves beaten by an innings and seven runs. Unfortunately for Somerset, Palairet who had played so well overnight, in company with Johnson, was caught off the first ball sent down. Johnson however batted in finer form than he had done all the season. He started slowly but afterwards scored with skill and freedom. The most exhilarating cricket was that of Robson who by hard drives and daring pulls, hit up 48 in three-quarters of an hour. With Robson sixth out at 244, nothing else of note was done, until Harcombe, the last man, joined Braund. By thoroughly sound cricket these two men added 51 for the tenth wicket Braund, who carried out his bat for 61, was at the wickets two hours. Of the Kent bowlers, Blythe proved expensive, and, with one exception, the others were ineffective. Mason, however, again took five wickets, making his record ten wickets for the match. As he also played an innings of 133, he had a big share in the success of his side. The Kent fielding was again excellent, a particularly smart piece of work being the throwing out of Lee by Blaker. The attendance being small, Robson did not have a very successful benefit.

Yorkshire gained a remarkable victory over Essex, at Huddersfield, on Saturday by an innings and 193 runs. Rain had limited play on Friday to two hours and forty minutes, and on Saturday, owing to further rain, and the sodden condition to which the wicket had been reduced, it was ten minutes to four before any cricket could be attempted. Yet by ten minutes past five, the game was all over. Three hours and a half having been out to waste, Hawke declared the Yorkshire innings closed, with the score as it had been left at the drawing of stumps on Friday—423 for the loss of six wickets. Essex having been dismissed on Thursday for 172, thus found themselves compelled to bat on a soft wicket, wanting 251 runs to escape a single innings defeat. They found Rhodes in truly deadly form. The famous left-hander went on for Ringrose with the score at 24, but did not meet with any success until it had been advanced to 47, and then carried all before him, dismissing six batsmen in eight overs and two balls at a cost of only nine runs. Not since 1901, at Nottingham, when Notts were disposed of for a total of 13, and he took six wickets for four runs, had he obtained such a remarkable analysis. So much rain had fallen during the night and morning that, although the weather cleared soon after mid-day, a high wind then springing up, and the sun shining brightly, it was not until shortly before four o'clock that the game could be continued. The drawing of stumps having been arranged for six o'clock two hours and ten minutes remained, and the ground being still extremely soft, everything pointed to the probability of Essex saving the game. The pitch, however, directly play started, began to dry in the most treacherous fashion. Carpenter was out at four, and although Hirst took three wickets, the innings had lasted fifty minutes, when there were still seven wickets to obtain. However, then came the extraordinary run of success on the part of Rhodes, the last seven wickets actually going down in half an hour for the addition of eleven runs. Perrin alone played the bowling with any confidence. Going in first wicket down, he was eighth man out at 56—well caught in the long field. Batting for seventy minutes, his defence was splendid, and he made two delightful off-drives from Hirst.

Sussex on Saturday at Hastings gained their third victory within ten days, beating Hampshire in most decisive fashion by an innings and 87 runs. The visitors entered upon the day's play with much the worse of the game, as, although they had scored 191, four of their best batsmen had been dismissed and they were still 307 runs in arrear. Still, with the wicket in excellent condition, no great reason existed why they should not have averted defeat. Their batting, however, proved extremely feeble. In an hour and twenty minutes their first innings was finished off for 297, the six outstanding wickets falling for the addition of 106 runs. At one period an even smaller total appeared in prospect, eight men being out for 240, but Ede and Norbury put on 36 and Ede and Baldwin 21. Sprot, who had batted so finely on the previous evening, was seventh out at 239. He was at the wickets two hours and a quarter, and included in his 110 were thirteen fours. He made most of his runs by clean, powerful driving, and so far as could be seen gave no chance. Bignell helped him to put on 53 for the fifth wicket. At the conclusion of the Hampshire innings, Fry decided that Sussex should bat, but subsequently changed his mind, and Hampshire followed on 201 runs in arrear. Bacon and Sprot played steadily, but no one else offered any serious opposition to the Sussex bowling, and in less than two hours and a half the whole side were out for 114. Relf and Killick bowled with great effect, the former taking four wickets at a cost of only 29 runs. Fry, who, it had been feared had injured himself rather badly on Friday, was able to field on Saturday.

The Surrey eleven were batting all day, at Birmingham, on Saturday, and saved the match without much difficulty. They had nothing to play for, but a draw, as, in face of Warwickshire's total of 372, they had, owing to the state of the ground, only been able to go in for a few minutes late on Friday afternoon. Fortunately for them, there was no bright sunshine on Saturday, and under the influence of a strong wind, the wicket dried slowly, without ever becoming very difficult. Hayward had a great day, scoring 132, for once out, and completing his two thousand runs in first class matches this season. So free from fault was his cricket that, except for a sharp chance soon after he went in for the second time, he never made a mistake. He and Hayes went for towards putting Surrey out of danger, by scoring 93 runs for the second wicket in the first innings. Crawford also showed excellent cricket. Santall bowled exceptionally well, and took seven wickets for 79 runs. Surrey only failed by six runs to save the follow on. In their second innings the first wicket fell at 25, but Hayward and Hayes again batted admirably, putting on 106 runs in an hour and forty minutes and being still together when, at six o'clock the match was left drawn. At the close Surrey were only 24 behind, with nine wickets in hand. When the game was quite safe, Hayes hit brilliantly, but Hayward right up to the end played with characteristic caution.

A very strong wind handicapped the players and rather spoilt the comfort of spectators on the last day of the tournament at Buxton Casdagli and Charlton and Miss Douglass and Miss Wilson fought their great final battles contemporaneously, when, as it happened, the conditions were more trying than at any time. There was a thick block of onlookers at each court, but the two ladies had the largest and the most keenly interested gathering. Miss Douglass failed to win the cup for the third year and so keep possession of it. She gained the first set by six games to four, but was utterly outplayed in the second, scoring only a single win. In the deciding series she made a recovery, and at one time in the tenth game was within an ace of a triumph, but Miss Wilson ended very strongly indeed, and won by seven games to five. Miss Wilson had the first game, the third, fifth, sixth, tenth, and two following. Altogether she won seventeen games to twelve. There could be no doubt of her superiority for the afternoon. She won, as a rule, by good margins, and several times by 40 to love. While quite equal to returning Miss Douglass's fine side-long strokes from the back of the court, she had a great advantage when play was near the net through possessing a very effective, quick overhand downward stroke. Miss Douglass, it was generally thought, felt the high wind more handicapping than her opponent, and no doubt the special importance the occasion had for her affected her play. When she had her great opportunity, with a lead of five games to four in the last set, and a record of three consecutive wins immediately behind her, everyone regarded her as the victor. But just at this critical point she became less effective. Her failure caused much disappointment, though at the same time all were agreed that Miss Wilson had splendidly earned the prize.

MURDER OF A HUSBAND AND WIFE.

CONVICTION BY HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, Appelate Side, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Kondi Hari Jagtap, who was convicted by Mr. T. D. Fry, Additional Sessions Judge of Satara, in June last, of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the accused.

The accused was charged with the murder of one Babaji Bapu and his wife Bhagu. The offence was alleged to have been committed so long ago as the 18th April 1894. The deaths of these two persons were the subject of a former trial in the Satara Sessions Court. It appeared that one Hari Jagtap had four sons Rama, Balla, Tuka, and Kondi, the present accused. Hari's family and the deceased Babaji were at variance concerning the ownership of a plot of ground, and on the 18th April 1894, Hari and his sons were digging some foundations in the disputed plot which adjoined Babaji's house and ground. The latter objected to this and complained to the Patel and Kulkarni. The village officers sent a "taral" and a ramoshi to call the persons complained against, but the messengers returned and said that they declined to come. Babaji then went back to his house with the "taral" and the ramoshi, and was there killed, while his wife Bhagu was so seriously injured that she died six days later. Two women related to the deceased were the chief witnesses in the case, and it was upon their evidence and a statement made by Bhagu before her death that the assessors based their opinion that the charge against the accused was proved. When the village officers received information of the attack upon the deceased they proceeded to the scene of the offence and found Babaji at the point of death, and his wife Bhagu suffering from a wound on the head. Kondi, the accused was not present at the time. He had admittedly absconded; and though his property was attached and sold, it was not until this year that he returned to the village. Proceedings were taken however, against Hari and his sons Rama, Balla, and Tuka. Hari died in the course of the trial; but Rama, Balla, and Tuka were committed for trial on charges of, murder and abetment thereof, and were eventually convicted of rioting. Concurring with the assessors in the present case, Mr. Fry convicted the accused of the murder of Bhagu, and not guilty of the murder of Babaji. Accused was 19 or 20 years of age at the time of the crime; and in consideration of his youth and the excitement of himself and his party he was sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

A novel mode of rendering indigo paste, made with treacle or starch, less liable to putrefaction, during stocking or transport, consists in treating it by means of caustic alkalis. It is claimed that a paste, which will keep very well, can be made by mixing 2 cwt. of powdered indigorein, 1 cwt. of bran, 1 cwt. of wheat, 56lbs. of treacle, and 11lbs. of unslaked lime, with 119 gallons of water.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Sir Pherozesha M. Mehta presiding.

MARKET BYE-LAWS,

Further consideration was given to the following draft Bye-law proposed to be made under section 461 (m) of the Municipal Act III of 1888 in supersession of the existing Bye-law no. 7 of chapter II of the Bye-laws relating to markets and slaughter houses and in modification of one notified in pursuance of Corporation Resolution dated the 8th December 1904;—Except in cases to which clause (b) or clause (c) of section 407 of the Act applies and subject as to cases coming within clause (c) to such conditions as may be imposed thereunder, no person shall (a) occupy or use any shop, stall, godown, standing, bench, table, compartment, place or space in any Municipal Market except as the immediate tenant or occupier thereof from the Corporation; (b) not being the immediate tenant or occupier from the Corporation or an employe of such immediate tenant or occupier, sell or offer or expose for sale, or deposit for sale or otherwise any articles in or upon any shop, stall, godown, standing, bench, table, compartment, place or space in any Municipal Market; (c) assign, sub-let or part with the possession of any shop, stall, godown, standing, bench, table, compartment, place or space in any Municipal Market.'

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the above Bye laws having been duly notified and no objection having been received against them, be aproved and adopted and submitted to Government for conformation. He said it might be remembered that the Bye-laws had been approved by the Corporation and sent to Government. Government took exception to the preamble and suggested two alternatives, one of which was in accordance with the suggestion made by the Municipal Solicitors'

Mr Panday seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

FILTHY AND OVERCROWDED AREAS,

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding for information copy of a report from the Executive Health Officer, on the subject of the relation of filthy and overcrowded areas to diseases. The Health Officer in his report stated:—That the death rate and the incidence of disease in various parts of any large city is greater in the overcrowded areas when accompanied by filthy and insanitary conditions is most marked and beyond dispute, What I take is required from me is a distinct statement of how far this obtains in Bombay and to do this I must give some concrete instances. In a report made to the Corporation, I have already specified the worst areas in Bombay which require to be dealt with and for the purpose of this report I will select a few of them which are overcrowded and filthy and give the statistics &c., and a diagramatic representation of the different areas of the city from which it will be possible to see the relation of disease to overcrowded and filthy areas. The defects in the areas may be grouped under two or more of the following heads;—(1) Overcrowding within dwellings, (2) Dense aggregations of houses upon an area and as a result inadequate open space about dwellings and insufficient light and ventilation within them. (3) Dampness of soil. (4) Want of drainage or imperfect drainage leading to pollution of the soil. Such insanitary conditions are, as is well known, powerful predisposing causes in the production of Phthisis, Pulmonary diseases other than Phthisis, Diarrhoeal diseases, Fevers and Epidemic deseases generally, and a reference to the statistical tables published in the Health Officer's Annual Reports will show that in the areas described the general and infantile death rate are both very high and that the rates of mortality from the above mentioned diseases are considerably above the average. On the total influence which the sanitary conditions exert upon the health of the people exposed to them, no exact statement can however be given, That they produce certain diseases and a considerable amount of physical suffering and disablement is undoubted, but it is only so far as the diseases kill that the effect can be represented in numbers. In some of these insanitary areas notably in Kamatipura and 2nd Nagpada, certain houses have been improved to a slight extent at the instance of the Engineering Department, and in a few cases buildings have been marked U. H. A. and their use as dwellings prohibited. These minor improvements have, however, had little or no effect in reducing the general unhealthiness of the areas and the only measure which will prove of any avail in this direction is demolition of nearly all the buildings upon the areas and re-building on sanitary principles."

The Health Officer then proceeds to enumerate a few of the selected areas which are overcrowded and filthy. These included Middle and Lower Colaba or Colaba Village, Fort North, Mandavie Koliwada, Dhobie Talao, Kamatipoora and 2nd Nagpada.

Dr. Dinshaw Master moved that the report be recorded. He said the report clearly showed that the drainage and house gullies required a thorough overhauling.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Dr. Katrak observed that while all other wards had received benefits from the City Improvement Trust, nothing had yet been done for the improvement of the Fort Ward. The Fort was the busiest quarter of the city and instead of improving it, the Improvement Trust had rendered it insanitary by allowing huge buildings to be erected along Hornby Road and thus shutting off sea breeze. The Corporation had already drawn the attention of the Improvement Board to the insanitary areas in the Fort, but that body had not yet spent a pie over it.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said it was at his instance that the report in question had been invited from the Health Officer. He considered the report was most perfunctory, because it did not state what the Health Officer had done and what he proposed to do, The report contained details which had already been known to the Corporation and on which they never asked to be enlightened. He was sorry that their energetic Health Officer should have entirely misconceived the object of Corporation's resolution. The Health Officer ought to have informed the Corporation what progress he had made in improving the sanitary conditions of the city. He had obtained large grants from year to year and they were anxious to know whether he had produced any better sanitary conditions. The Health Officer had done nothing of the kind and so his report, in Mr. Wacha's opinion, was utterly worthless.

Dr. Jehangir J. Curstji said Mr. Wacha's remarks about the Health Officer were uncalled for and unjustifiable.

Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia said overcrowding and plague did not seem to go hand-in-hand because, though the density of population at Colaba was much less than at Second Nagpada, the mortality from plague in the former was much higher them in the latter.

The Municipal Commissioner thought the Health Officer had made a full and complete answer to the resolution as ordered by the Corporation. He considered the Health-Officer was quite right in not presuming that any further particulars were required. The Health Officer had completely shown what relation filthy and crowded localities bore to diseases and the answer given by him was a right and proper one, He had already taken action for the improvement of house gullies throughout the city.

The proposition was then carried.

PROPOSAL FOR A FRESH CENSUS

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered as urgent business:—"I have to draw the attention of the Corporation to the fact that it is now nearly five years since the population of the City and Island of Bombay was last enumerated at the ordinary decennial Census carried out in February 1901. At that time plague was raging in the City with unusual virulence. The total daily mortality was over 400 and the daily mortality from plague was over 300. This prevalence of disease had caused large numbers of the population to flee to their homes in the mofussil and many of the other ordinary inhabitants of the City to spend their nights outside the limits of the Island. As a consequence the total resident population on the actual night of the Census though ascertained in the face of unusual difficulties with the utmost care and accuracy has been recorded at a number which I believe to be far less than that usually resident within the City limits. It is on this fallacious basis that our vital statistics are necessarily based with results that are not only quite obviously incorrect, but which reflect unduly on the health and health administration of the City. I therefore think that a fresh Census of the population should now be taken, and after discussion with the Officer responsible in 1901 for the Census Operations in Bombay I am satisfied that this can be done with satisfactory completeness at a cost not exceeding Rs. 15,000. I have the honour therefore to request that the Corporation will authorise me under Section 454 to obtain the sanction of Government to my taking a Census of the inhabitants of Bombay on the full-moon night of December 11th next and that they will appoint a Sub-Committee to consider with me and report if necessary to the Corporation as to the detailed information as regards each inhabitant which it is desirable should be obtained. I defer making an application for funds until the general question of taking the Census has been approved by the Corporation.'

Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim moved that in reply to his letter the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation sanction his proposal to have a fresh census of the population of Bombay taken on the night of 11th December 1905 and authorise him to obtain the sanction of Government to the same as required by Section 454 of the Municipal Act; (2) that the Commissioner be requested to report what share of the cost of the census will be contributed by Government and by other bodies (e. g. the City Improvement Trust); and (3) that a committee be appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer and to report as early as possible as to the detailed information as regards each inhabitant which should be obtained in the census. Mr. Fazulbhoy said the proposition moved by him would meet the views of the Commissioner. Without referring to any shortcomings of the officer appointed for the last census, he might say that the results had been unsatisfactory and a fresh census was necessary. It would be a fortunate circumstance if they were to secure the assistance of the officer, who conducted the last census.

Dr. Katrak in seconding the proposition observed that the Health Officer had stated in one or two of his reports that there were now about a million of persons in the city of Bombay excluding the floating population. If that was so, all their statistics of births and deaths were fallacious. For these reasons, he thought a fresh census should be taken.

Dr. Sukhia said the permanent population of the city would never be ascertained if the census was taken either in November or December next, November was just the month in which people migrated into the city from up-country stations. Again owing to the arrival in Bombay, of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, there would be a great influx in the city not only of the people, but of the Rajas and other notabilities, So in these months it was impossible to ascertain accurately the population of the city.

Mr. Wacha said the month of September was the best for taking the real census of the city.

The Commissioner suggested that the question as to when the census should be taken, should be left to the discretion of the committee, which they were going to appoint.

Mr. Fazulbhoy then amended his proposition by adding the words "or such other day as the committee may recommend" after the words "11th December 1905."

The propotition so amended was then put to the vote and carried,

OVERBRIDGE AT ARTHUR ROAD,

The Corporation next considered the report of the Committee appointed by them to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and to report on the letter from Government in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, regarding the provision of an overbridge across the G. I. P. Railway at Arthur Road. The Committee in their report stated as follows:—In forwarding for the approval of the Corporation an estimate amounting to Rs 388,059 for providing the overbridge, Government ask the Corporation to arrange for the deposit of funds if they consider that the bridge should be built and point out that there are now no obligation for the construction of overbridges over the G. I. P. Railway lines either on the Railway or on Government. The Committee do not propose to enter into any discussion of the legal aspect of the question of liability for cost of overbridges on Railway lines, They are, however, strongly of opinion that, irrespective of legal obligations, the cost of the proposed overbridge should be borne by the Railway. As pointed out by the Commissioner in his report dated the 17th April, 1905, the construction of the overbridge will relieve the Railway of responsibility in respect of accidents and of the expenses and inconvenience of maintaining the existing level crossing. Further the Railway owes to the city some return for the important concessions it enjoys in the city limits and for the large tracts of the city's lands which have been given up to it, The Committee believe that in any other part of the world a company on whom the right of running railways is conferred would be held liable for the provision of overbridges at places where they are held to be necessary. The Committee therefore beg to recommend the Corporation to address a representation to Government requesting that the views of the Corporation, as above stated, as to the cost of the overbridge being defrayed by the Company may be laid before the Railway Board. Pending the reply of Government to such a representation consideration of the plans and estimates received from Government may be deferred.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji moved that the report be approved and adopted and that the President be requested to address a representation to Government accordingly.

Mr. J B Petit seconded the resolution which was adopted,

THE VICEROY-DESIGNATE.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

In accordance with a notice of motion Sir Bhalchundra Krishna moved:—"That the Corporation do vote a cordial Address of Welcome to the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Minto, Viceroy-designate, on his arrival in Bombay to assume the Office of Governor-General of India. 2. That a Committee composed of the Councillors named below be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner. 3. That the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction a grant for the engrossing and illumination of the address and for a suitable casket to contain it: 1 President, 2 Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 3 The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimatoola, 4 The Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn 5 Mr. D. E. Wacha, 6 Mr. James MacDonald 7 Mr. Sassoon J David, 8 Mr. D G Padhye, Mr. F C Harris 1-C S 10 Mr. R J Tata, 11 Sir Bhalchandra Krishna 12 Mr K E Dadachanji, 13 the Hon Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackercy and 14 Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.

Sir Bhalchundta said the proposition did not require any remarks from him, Bombay being the gate of India, its citizens were so situated that it was customary for them to vote an address to incoming Viceroys and in accordance with that custom he moved his resolution which he hoped would be unanimously adopted. Sir Bhalchundra also hoped that the administration of the Viceroy-Designate would be so much favourable to India that when he left, they would be able to say that he was a successful Viceroy.

Mr. James Macdonald seconded the proposition.

Mr. Wacha said the Committee might be curtailed to three members only. He considered one representative from each community was enough for a Committee of that kind and suggested that those possessing scholarly ability might be selected for the purpose. He wished that his name might be removed from the Committee.

Dr. Sukhia thought that the ratepayers' representatives should have majority on the Committee.

The resolution on being put to the vote was carried unanimously.

THE QUEEN'S ROAD BRIDGE.

The Corporation considered the report of their Committee regarding the construction of the proposed overbridge south of the Marine Lines Station. The Committee in the course of its report stated;—It will be seen from the further communications received from Government that the decision that the line must remain, for passenger traffic at rate, as far as Church Gate Station has been arrived at after sufficient enquiry and careful consideration of the requirements of a large section of the public. The Committee consider that in view of the reasons advanced by Government, it is necessary in the public interest that the line in question should be maintained and that therefore the construction of the proposed overbridge should be proceeded with without delay. The Committee take it that the construction of the overbridge by the Railway Company will also include sloped approaches on either side, But before the Railway Company are required to construct the bridge Government desire to ascertain whether the Corporation would undertake to construct one or other of the alternative approach roads to the east and also the road on the west to Chowpatty, referred to in the report of the Overbridges Committee, As regards the east approach the Committee have no hesitation in recommending the Corporation to express their willingness to construct the alternative road down the Marine Lines, the question of the straight approach to the Framji Cowasji Institute being deferred until the Improvement Trust are in a position to carry it out as a Street Scheme under their Act. As regards, however, the undertaking to connect the bridge with Chowpatty on the west the Committee are of opinion that so long as the Kennedy Sea Face area is vested under certain conditions in the Bombay Improvement Trust, the Corporation should not accept any liability in regard to the matter unless Government can see their way to make over to the Corporation free of cost the area of the Kennedy Sea Face from Chowpatty to the northern boundary of the Church Gate Station for being maintained by the Corporation for the use of the public as an open space and that if for any reason the area cannot be vested in the Corporation then the construction of the road should be undertaken by Government themselves.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that the report be approved and adopted and that the President be requested to address Government accordingly.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

THE LATE DR. CAYLEY.

The Commissioner in his letter to the Corporation reported the death of Dr. C. H. Cayley and stated that he did not propose to take any immediate action to appoint a permanent successor to Dr. Cayley, but would shortly request the Corporation to take early steps to place the higher establishment of the Health Department on a firmer basis than was the case at present.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Corporation recorded the Commissioner's letter with an expression of deep regret.

YERSIN SERUM.

On the motion of Dr. S. S. Batliwalla it was resolved, 'That the Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with full report of the observations made at the Mahratta Hospital with Yersin Roux Serum in the treatment of Plague and to supply such other information bearing on the subject as may be available.'"

The Corporation then adjourned.

It is reported that the Czar's Government have accepted the engineering plans for a huge canal to connect the Black Sea with the Baltic, and that the works will probably be initiated "shortly." The cost is set down at £40,000,000, and will be obligingly met by the cities traversed by the waterway, which, according to the plans, will be 40 metres wide and 10 metres deep in order to accommodate ships of the largest dimensions.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Babusa bin Dhondusa, who was convicted by Mr. L. Crump, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in July last, of causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon and was sentenced to suffer three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was as follows:—The complainant Chandri, was living in Hubli, while the accused belonged to Gadag. On the 2nd May last, after dinner, he went to the complainant's house and spent the night there in an upper room. Towards morning Chandri went to sleep. Watching a favourably moment, the accused struck her on the head with a chopper. She woke up and grappled with him; and he dealt her several blows inflicting severe injuries. Finally she wrested the chopper from him; and he ran downstairs and made off down the street. A moment before this, our Lakshman happened to pass the house, and hearing cries of murder, he became alarmed and ran to the house of a barber named Govind, which was close by in the same street, and called him out. They went towards the complainant's house, and saw a man run out. By this time one Bhimsing, whose house was next but one to that of the complainant, was awakened and ran out. He pursued the accused and caught him; and with the help of Govind and Lakshman, brought him back to the complainant's house. The neighbourhood was by this time aroused. The police appeared on the scene. Accused was arrested, and complainant was sent to hospital. The accused admitted that he was at the complainant's house, They had some liquor, and he got very drunk and went to sleep downstairs. About 4-30 a. m., he woke up and went upstairs. There was another man there; and he and Chandri attacked him. Reaching about for some means of defence, he found something on the ground and struck them with it. The man ran away, and accused ran after him, and an alarm being raised, he was caught by some mill hands who were on their way to work. This story, said the Sessions Judge, was quite inconsistent with his story before the Magistrate. On the other hand, the Sessions Judge could see no reason to disbelieve Chandri. She asserted that it was the accused who attacked her. She was a strongly-built woman, while the accused was of inferior physique. She grappled with him and tore his clothes in the struggle. He ran out and was caught in the street bareheaded, with a torn shirt and marks of blood on him. The crime was a brutal one; and accused was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships upheld the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar—Has every appearance of a continued fall. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan—Rain generally over district. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rain beneficial. More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Showery. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Caunpore.—Bright, no sign of rain All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Has every appearance of a continued fall sufficient rain fallen generally.

Amraoti.—Showery, Cotton plants could scarcely look better.

Khamgaon.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Look like clearing up. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Showery. Rain general over district.

Wadhwan.—Looks like rain Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up, Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Seasonable, Rain generally over district. Continues cloudy Cotton plants flourishing.

Sholapur.—Cloudy but no rain, Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Looks like rain. Seasonable. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain, causes anxiety.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton showing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	33	21	37	86	36	57	30	24
Monday 11th, September	0	53	0	65	0	58	0	47
Total....	33	7	38	51	37	15	30	71
Total fall to 11th, Sept '04	37	15	38	87	39	75	31	88
Total fall to 11th, Sept '03	77	30	87	11	72	85	73	00

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 11TH SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen slightly at Ajmer, Deesa, Jamnagar, Dwarka and Rajkot and has risen elsewhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid in many places. It is below normal everywhere, the deficiency being considerable at Neemuch and Deesa

Winds are cyclonic over the greater part of the country lying to the north of latitude 20° and also at and about Madras, Masulipatam and Cuddapah. They are south-easterly at Cochin, Bombay and Ratnagiri and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere, The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Jamnagar, Neemuch, Sholapur and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 12° in defect of normal at Neemuch Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Jaipur and 6° in excess at Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity—The sky is cloudy to overcast in all districts including the Punjab and Rajputana.

Rain.—There had been general rain in Rajputana, the Punjab, Berar and along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay and local showers in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, the Central and United Provinces, Gujarat and over the Deccan. In all thirty stations report rainfall. The chief falls are:—2·18" at Lahore, 2·05" at Ajmer, 1·93" at Calicut, 1·90" at Karwar, 1·55" at Mangalore, 1·10" at Agra 1·08" at Delhi, 1·02" at Mormagao, nearly an inch at Akola and about three-quarters of an inch at Ahmedabad and Jaipur.

Weather.—To-day's observations show, that the depression mentioned in yesterday's report has moved in a north westerly direction and its centre now lies somewhere to the north of Deesa and to the west of Ajmer, and the weather over the greater part of the country lying to the north of latitude 18° and to the west of longitude 78° is very unsettled. Rain is to be expected in the disturbed area and also along the West Coast. Over the Deccan and the Central and United Provinces, local showers are likely. The cyclonic circulation of winds at Madras, Cuddapah and Masulipatam indicate slightly disturbed weather conditions off Masulipatam in the Bay.

Weather during the week ending 9th September in the Trades region:—

Mauritius.—Pressure had been ·03 below normal, wind east-south-earterly and 7 miles an hour. Rain amounted to 0·93".

Zanzibar.—Pressure and been 20 below normal, wind variable and 3 miles an hour. Rain nil.

Seychelles.—Pressure had been ·01 above normal wind south-easterly and 11 miles an hour. Rain amounted to 0,11".

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. VILLE DE LA CIOTAT.

The following is the list of passengers per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Ville de la Ciotal expected here from Marseilles to-morrow at 10 a. m.:—

Dr S H Commissariat (Miss) Mr. Clare, Mr B P. Cottet, Maj General and Mrs, Douglas Haig, Mr, Decamps, Miss, de Jong, Mr Schmidt, Ernsthausen, Mr, Esdale, Mr, Von, Ernsthausen, Mr, Forsyth Mr and Mrs G R Goodwin, Miss, Gregory, Maj G L S, Gordon, Mrs Golly and 2 infants Mr F Hutchinson Mr W J Hope Mr Heacock Mr and Mrs Jolly and 3 children, Mr G M, Jones, Mrs S R Kirkpatrick Mr R B, Kdan Mr, Eamberg Louset, Lt Muirhead Mr A. Meyer, Mr Maninloux Mr and Mrs H Nester and 2 children, Mr, G J Page Mr Pairamall Sister Plantaz, Sister Pasquier, Brother, Paul Mr Rez Captain Short Major L A Smith Maj F Wyyille, Thomson Mr Uchlemyer Mr Willy, Voland Mr T Whitham, Mr A, Wallace, Dr and Mrs J Rutter Williamson and infant Mr P. Williez.

HIGH COURT.—September 12.

Before the Hon the Chief Jutice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batty

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1400—Bicknell M and R—Framji Shapurji Patuck and others vs Framji Edulji Daver—Payne and Co
1401—Bicknell M and R—Devidas Naranbhai vs Ambalal Pranjivandas and others—Wadia G and Co—and Nadirsha and T
1407—Sorabjee and J—Molarjee Mohunjee vs Rustomjee Ardeser Cooper—Mulla and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B Tyebjee.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes

613-01—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Sooaderji and Co vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishunker K and G
611-03—Madhavji and K—Vithuldas Damodhar and another vs Rupcooverbai widow and others—Bhaishunker K and G—Part heard.
403-05—Cragie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Limited vs Dhunjibhoy Pestonji—Arder H D and Co
389-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Cowasji Bomanji Boman Behram vs Cassum Goolam Hoosein—Maganlal J and G
468-04—Nadirshah and T—Shivshanker Gopalji vs Vithuldas Sunderdas and another—Wadia G and Co
628-04—Payne and Co—Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs K Baserveddy—D D and Sunderdas
151-03—Payne and Co—Kika Khooshal and anr vs Rustomji Ardeser Cooper Mulla and M
561 03—Matubhoy J and M—Parikh Bhogilal Purshotamdas vs Chunilal Umadbhai and others—Daphtary and F
561-21841-04—M B Chothia Jeram Bhana and another vs Bapuji Dossabhoy Patell—Crawford B and Co
862-04—In person Kooverbai widow vs Kooverji Doongersey Thucker Madan and K
370-04—Matubhoy J and M—Laloo Kishoredas vs Suraji Karsonji and others—Tyabji D and Co.
28-05—K J Billimoria Damoder Keroba Dadarkar vs Bhowani Shunker Balkrishna Dadarkar and others—Unwalla and P.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

26-05—Soracji and J—Assoobai widow and others vs—Noorbai widow and others—Mulla and M—Harilal and D
796-04—Mulla and M—Hunsraj Valjee vs Narsilal Ambaram—Sorabjee and J
836-04—Nanu H and Co—Raghunathjee Mulchand vs Varjivandas Madhavji and another—Bicknel M and R
333 05—Dikshit D and S—Lalji Ramji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia.
404-04—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S.
355-05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Rutton widow—Captain and V
275-8789—Tyabji D and P—Hurgawandas Hathidas vs Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M
8-10319-05—Dikshit D and S—John Michael Simon Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R
9-05—Matubhoy J and N—Shamsudin Hyderji vs Isabh Shaik Tyeb Thanawalla—Little and Co
97-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Damoderdas Vundravandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas and others—Wadia G and Co and Pestonjee R and K.
250-02—Dikshit D and S—Kanjee Bhanjee vs Devram Keshavjee In—Person
409-04—Ardeser H D and C—Kharshedjee Byramjee vs Ardeser Jeevanjee and another

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Shor Causes.

664-03—Matubhey J and M—Dalchabhai Ramchand vs Dayabhai Ghellabhai and others—Matubhoy J and M
56-05—Nanu H and Co—Esmailji Ebrahimjee Nagree vs vs Eknath Raghunath Khoti and others—Dikshit D and G
178-05—Mehta and D—Merwanjee Hormusjee Katrack vs Homu Birdajee and others—Bicknell M and R
398-05—Sorabjee and J Cooverjee Ludha vs Hirjee Meghjee
429-05—Malvi H and M—Messrs Ranchodbhai Maneckchand firm vs Manilal Harkissondas.
476 05—Kanga and P—Pestonjee Shapurjee Narielwalla vs Namdeo Alias Rama or Ramchandra Keroo Patel and others—Bicknell M and R Maganlal J and G for postponement.
506-05—Hiralal D Eduljee Cooverjee Plumber vs Avabai widow Ardeser H D and Co
534-05—Sorabjee and J—Jehangir Nowrojee Bilemoria vs Gangadhar Jagannath Shiroadker and another—J and P Dastur
[illegible]—Nadersha and T—Meherbai widow vs Bajirao Balkrisona Kirtikar and others—Khunderao S and L
603-05, 604-05—M B Vakil—Khairoonisha bai widow and others vs Dagdovjee Gangaram Kedoosker
505-05—Daphtary F and D—Lhivdas Nagindas vs Dividas Harivallabhdas

Testamentary Suit.

21-04—Little and Co—Bai Dahibai widow vs Soonderji Damji—Kanga and P—Part heard
Long causes for further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.
854-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Kumarapuram Sheshdri Dorashwami Iyer vs Chumbumpund Akilandaya
60-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkanahoo vs Hiravahoo widow and others—Little and Co Thak and Co.

Long Causes.

505-05—Bicknell M and R—Abdul Hoosein Abdool Tyeb and another vs Dawoodbhoy Mahomedally and another—Mulla and M
250-05—Ardesar H D and Co—Chotalal Molchand and another vs Mulshanker Harinaud Bhot—Dikshet D and S
305-05—M B Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Hormasji Palonji Dolimcherji—Pestonjee R and K
319-05—Pestonji B and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Cooverji Jamsetii Daruvalla and another—Ardesir, H D and Co

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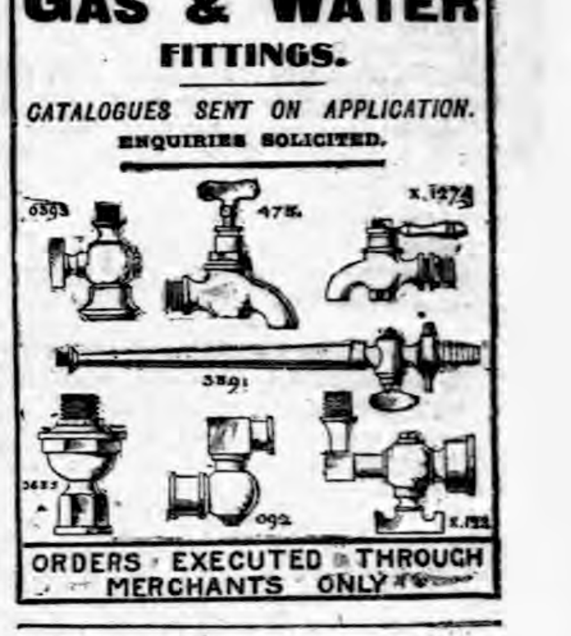

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The close of the Parliamentary Session seems to present a suitable occasion for reviewing some of the topics concerning the Army, which have been under discussion and have occupied much attention during recent months. The soldier never expects much from Parliamentary debates or from the questions with which inquisitive members bombard the Secretary of State. We are bound to confess, having in mind the colossal work to be done, that the Session proved singulary fruitless in regard to many things which concern the Army. Its most notable episode, perhaps, was the great speech of Mr. Balfour, in which he endeavoured in vain—and with some essential notes relating to the protection of the colonies missing from his hand, when he spoke—to explain the principles of Imperial Defence, placing his argument somewhat in the form of an obscure syllogism, and by forcing his evidence unnecessarily, failing to convey his real meaning to many minds. The situations of the officer and the shortage of the supply have been debated with weight and authority in the House of Lords, but we cannot discern that any practical result is likely to follow. For the rest the Session has been barren of results. In its negative aspect it has seen the Militia Bill, after passing the House of Lords, abandoned, while the Volunteers have been treated with an ineptitude which passes all comprehension, and the House of Commons has been unable to gain any clear light as to the intentions of the Government.

It must be admitted that the Government has been singularly unfortunate in regard to its dealings with the Army, and it has never seemed to appreciate the full magnitude of the heavy burden it bears. A legacy of mismanagement had left a fruitful crop of troubles, and the selection, as Secretary of State, of a gentleman of strong ideas and theoretical conceptions has borne its inevitable fruit. His arm has not been long enough to reach the object he has had in view, or, if a rough but expressive Americanism may be pardoned, he has "bitten off more than he can chaw." If Mr. Arnold-Forster had had before him a "tabula rasa," all might have been well, but sagacious statesmen should perceive clearly that they can never cut themselves adrift from the past. The Secretary of State should have taken fuller account of institutions, which have grown up in past conditions, for he certainly could not escape from his environment. We quite understand that he would have liked to constitute a new Army altogether. His first tendency was, therefore, to destroy, in order that he might build afresh. The Regular Army was to be as clay in the hands of the potter, to be shaped in a manner foreign to its character and traditions the Militia were a nuisance and must either "se soumettre" or se demettre, for they were "feudal anacronisms"; the Volunteers were an excrescence on any scheme of defence that Mr. Arnold-Forster could conceive. But the truth was that the Regular Army had been shaped upon definite lines long before the present Secretary of State was born, and could not be twisted at will from the organisation and constitution which the past had bestowed upon it; the Militia were virile and, more than that, resentful; and the Volunteers, even if raised under a false conception of the principles of defence, were, nevertheless, well fitted for its real requirements. Mr. Arnold-Forster's best friends are those who counsel him to build upon the old foundation. These are capable of giving us all that we need. He has stuck manfully to his guns, but has carried no conviction to his hearers in the House of Commons, who may be forgiven if they remember that it was he who, in his pamphlet entitled The War Office, the Army, and the Empire published in 1902, said that weight must not be attributed to a pronouncement merely because it comes from the lips of a Parliamentary official, or is made on behalf of a Government department.

We have had the unpleasant duty many a time during the Session of drawing attention most forcibly to the treatment of the officer and its alarming results. It is not merely a question of money, as some would have us believe, though money cannot be left out of the account. The officer is the one thing we cannot improvise, and, therefore, he must be considered more than all else. His present state and his prospects must be a subject of sedulous consideration. With this, zeal and enthusiasm may certainly be depended upon. Promotion must come as a real reward for service, and we must not think that we can deal lightly or inconsiderately with the careers of men who are expert in many things, and are required to undertake duties far more onerous than fall to the average civilian. These are men in whom we expect qualifications that might well make a fortune in civil life, and yet they are not only rewarded by a beggarly pittance, but they are given no security that their profession will bring them, the honour they merit. The difficulties of family life in the Army are well-known and many are the hardships entailed, when an officer is removed from one station to another. As a matter of fact, in practice marriage is not recognised, and all the expense of moving his family is thrown upon the officer. Then, again, if he travels on duty, he has to pay his own expenses and many know what are the difficulties, delays, and questionings in the matter of repayment. All these are things that call for searching inquiry and speedy remedy. If the authorities will give proof of their real care for the well-being of the officer, there will be no scarcity of candidates for commissions.

Another matter which demands attention is the situation of the non-commissioned officer, who has been described as the backbone of the Army. His case has been completely ignored, and he has lost the authority which he formerly exercised. This is partly due to the spread of education, which often makes the private quite as intelligent and well informed as the non-commissioned officer. The result has been that the class to which the latter belongs has lost its distinction. To some extent the change may be inevitable, but it should not pass without consideration. In former times the sergeant was privileged in being permitted to remain away from barracks until midnight and in being exempt from tattoo roll-calls. But, with the changed conditions of barrack life these privileges have lost their significance, and when the restaurant system is established, it may be questioned whether the sergeants' mess will present the attraction, which it formerly did. As a matter of fact, there is already some reluctance on the part of corporals to enter the sergeants' mess. Something should, therefore, be done to increase the status and privileges of the non-commissioned officer, to give him the ascendency which he formerly possessed. He must be well lodged and be supplied with advantages which are in some considerable degrees superior to those enjoyed by privates. The matter requires careful consideration and the neglect of the non commissioned officer class must not be allowed to continue.

Mr. Arnold-Forster has informed the Ulster Liberal Unionist Association that he has been endeavouring for the last twenty years to impress upon English people the necessity of preparing for war as a serious duty. He hopes some day to have the opportunity of explaining to his friends in Belfast what is the real nature of his proposals, and why he is more confident than ever that in their main principles they are destined to be adopted as the only possible method of adapting our national sources to our national needs. We have always maintained that upon the broad principle, Mr. Arnold-Forster was sound. So far as we can understand, he desires to have a force ready to embark and another greater force ready to follow it in reinforcement. We do not think, however, that in this the present Secretary of State has discovered anything new. This happy organisation is what several of his predecessors have had in view, but none of them, and he least of all have done anything really practical to bring it about. Lord Roberts has called forcible attention to the serious nature of our military problem, and the inadequacy of our present organisation, and therein as Mr. Arnold-Forster says, he has certainly done a great service. What is necessary is that the Regular Army shall be organised upon a sufficient basis suited to it. nature and constitution, and that in addition the young men of the nation shall be prepared for military service abroad after embodiment and some further training. Mr. Arnold-Forster's Home Service Army, of which not even a beginning has been made will not given us the enormous reserve that we require. This can only be provided by completely organising the Auxiliary Forces and at the same time by compulsorily training the youth of the nation and of making adequate provision for its employment upon active service in the field when the time of necessity arises.

The destroyers in full commission in home water, carried out their prize-firing and torpedo competitions recently, and the results are now announced. In the gunnery contest firing commenced at 1 200yds on a target 6ft. square, the vessels steaming towards to object at fourteen knots. The time allowed for firing was one minute and only actual hits counted. The Lee with her five 6p.s., obtained eleven hits in the minute, and with her one 12pr. gun obtained four hits out of eight shots in the same time. The Blackwater did not quite equal the Lee's score with 6prs, but with the 12pr. made five hits out of seven rounds. In the torpedo prize-firing each vessel discharged two torpedoes fitted with collapsible heads while steaming at fifteen knots at a battleship steaming in the opposite direction at ten knots. Twenty-four destroyers took part in this competition, but only one, the Waveney, succeeded in scoring two hits. It may be thought that the firing in both competitions is not what it might have been, but it must be borne in mind that this is the first year that the firing has been carried out by the destroyer flotilla as a single squadron under its own admiral, and that the scheme has not yet got thoroughly into working order. When it does, we may confidently expect to see improvement.

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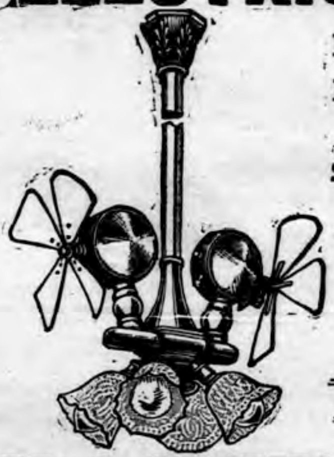

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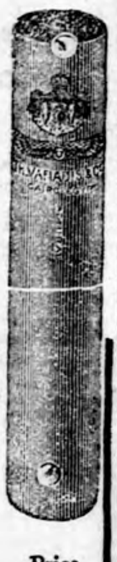

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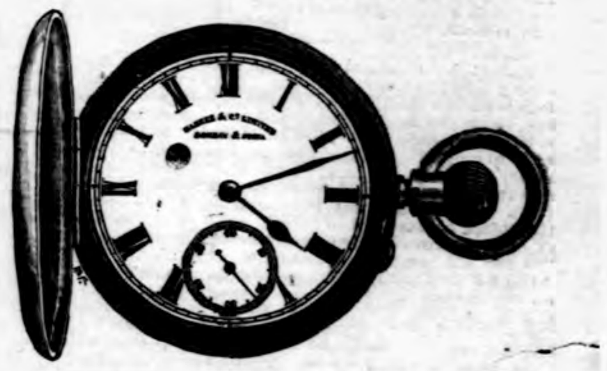

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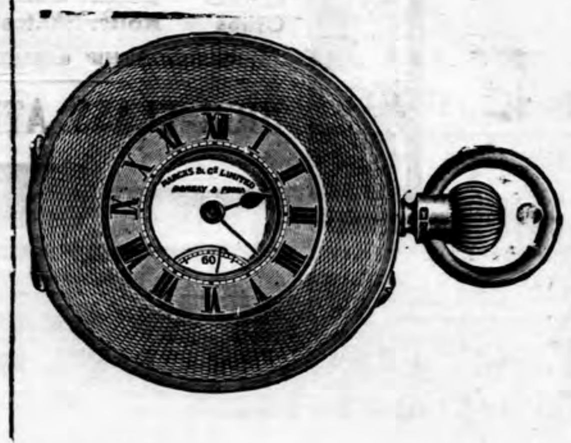

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